

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,512

**R

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1981

Established 1887



Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist leader, addressing an official farmers group at a congress Tuesday in Warsaw. He urged "moderation and common sense" and warned against strikes.

Polish Union Sets Strike Dates, But Seeks Talks With Authorities

By John Darnon
New York Times Service
WARSAW — The independent trade union Solidarity on Tuesday called a four-hour warning strike for Friday and an open-ended general strike to begin the following Tuesday as a protest against police violence in Bydgoszcz last week and the refusal of authorities to do anything about it.

But the union's national leadership, finishing up a turbulent, two-day meeting in Bydgoszcz, made it clear that the actions would be called off if talks scheduled Wednesday with the deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, prove satisfactory.

An all-out general strike along the lines planned, which would include the occupation of factories and work sites and would continue until the government gives in, is the union's most powerful weapon — and one that has never been tried in Communist Eastern Europe.

The threat to use it brings Poland's crisis to a new, unsettling stage after almost nine months. Such a strike, especially if it leads to civil disorders, would increase the risk of military intervention by the Soviet Union.

The union's action brought a swift reply from Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader. "The union's appeal for strikes cannot be interpreted other than as an invitation for self-annihilation," he told an agricultural congress. "Who has the courage to make out of a local incident a national cause threatening catastrophe?"

[Mr. Kania told the congress that Poland's foreign debts now totaled \$27 billion, Reuters reported. The Polish news agency PAP first reported Mr. Kania's remark, but withdrew the figure later without explanation. The figure cited by Mr. Kania was the highest acknowledged by the government. Western estimates had put Poland's external indebtedness at \$26 billion, Reuters said.]

The talks scheduled Wednesday appeared even more complicated for the government as the union prepared a draft of its demands Tuesday evening. In addition to 10 points relating to the punishment of officials responsible for the

Bydgoszcz incident, they included an independent union for farmers, guarantees of unobstructed operations for Solidarity, a right to respond to attacks in the controlled media, and an end to the legal prosecution of political prisoners, who support Solidarity.

The government, which has opposed these demands in the past, could not easily accede to them now. On Sunday, five hours of talks between Mr. Rakowski and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, aimed at settling the crisis over Bydgoszcz, made no headway.

The crisis arose after last Thursday's police raid in which more than 20 union activists were beaten while being evicted from a local council meeting hall in the north-central city. Three were seriously injured.

The television news reported Tuesday that the chairman of the council meeting, Edward Berger, had offered his resignation. Solidarity is not likely to be satisfied by this alone, however, since it is demanding the dismissal of higher officials, including the deputy governor, local police chief and local party first secretary.

During the two-day union session, Mr. Walesa threw his considerable weight behind a search for a more moderate approach in the face of union militants calling for an immediate, nationwide general strike. Late Monday night, during a confusion of roll calls in which his proposals were in danger of being voted down, he threw his hands in the air and stalked out of the meeting hall, saying, "I'm leaving."

He stayed away from the union meeting Tuesday morning — an implicit threat that he would resign his position if he did not get his way — while supporters argued for his views, and the late-night mood of militancy in the railroad workers' cultural hall dissipated. When the vote was taken on the timing of the strikes, which was essentially his proposal, it passed on a 33-2 vote with six abstentions.

It is a mark of how militant Solidarity has become that a general strike for next week could be viewed as moderate. But observers noted that it provided a breathing space of at least two days for the union and government to reach an understanding.

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Walesa defended his position, asserting that he was against strikes and favored "sensible methods" because confrontations hurt the union. "If there's something on fire, I don't pour gasoline over it," he said. "I cannot endanger people who trust me," he said. "The only one I can put in danger is myself."

He acknowledged that the outlook for reaching an agreement with the government was not bright and that there was not much room for maneuver in negotiations. "This time, we have one leg hanging over the precipice," he said, referring to the country's precarious position.

The union set up a 10-man "crisis command," headed by Mr. Walesa, to run the threatened strike from inside the Lenin shipyard at Gdansk, the scene of the workers' victory in August. It called upon strike committees everywhere to move inside major factories for protection. Should a state of emergency be declared, the union resolved, that would trigger an immediate general strike.

King Asks Restraint After Army Deploys Units in Basque Region

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BRID — Following a government decision to deploy limited units in the troubled Basque region, King Juan Carlos urged the army's top military commanders to exercise extraordinary restraint in order to retain their discipline and avoid any hint of a stepped-up terrorist drive.

The first full-dress gathering of the supreme councils of the navy and air force, King Carlos, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, warned country's 21 highest officers of fresh Basque terrorist offenses aimed at splitting the country. "So that nerves crack and discipline is lost," he said.

It is necessary to move with de-escalation from a patient desire to an energetic offensive," the king, who last month halted a coup attempt in which many officers were implicated, said. "The government of Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo does not intend to buttress its struggle against the separatist organization by moving army units to the French frontier. Basque and important installations in the north."

The government's decision to monarch's discourse Tuesday part of an elaborate effort to calm the military after the king gave disaffected officers a message that their anger over separatism and terrorism is shared and being acted

fully mixing praise for loyalty shown during the Feb. 23 attempt and exhortation to discipline. King Juan Carlos, wearing a brown general's uniform, called for a dialogue between Spain's military and civilian leaders. Mr. Calvo Sotelo and Minister Alberto Oliart led the session.

Neutrals Draft Third Review

BRID — Neutral and non-aligned states are drafting a final document in an attempt to break a deadlock at the European security conference here, Swiss chief of state Gunder Brunner said Tuesday.

Brunner told a plenary session of the conference that the document would cover all aspects of the Helsinki accords. It could be ready by the end of this month, he said, and would be presented to the 35-state conference of United States, Canada and all other states except Albania.

"It should remain clear that this is not aimed at establishing a military influence that will condition indirectly national political activities," the king declared. "On the contrary, we should try, instead, to assure that politics is not obsessed by military influences after the grave events of Feb. 23 — but that the sentiments of those in the armed forces are known and weighed."

In spite of the king's words, Mr. Calvo Sotelo has been tacking swiftly toward positions heartily approved by the military. He has called on the parliament to pass emergency legislation that will enhance respect for the national flag, give detailed content to constitutional provisions for states of alarm, exception and siege, and toughen anti-terrorist legislation.

Before disclosing the decision to move unspecified army units into the three Basque provinces, Mr. Calvo Sotelo informed Carlos Garcon, president of the Basque regional government, with whom he will have a meeting here tomorrow.

The premier wants to avoid upsetting the slow but certain political isolation of ETA that has been accomplished by the granting of limited autonomy to the Basque

region — and that could be totally upset if the army were ordered in strength into the north.

Some Basque politicians had feared that to appease the military after ETA's assassination of two colonels this month, Mr. Calvo Sotelo would immediately declare a state of alarm in the north, suspending constitutional guarantees and virtually closing down the infant home-rule institutions there.

But the premier, for the moment, has chosen a gradualist course, although the reading of legislation to cover emergency situations suggests that he is ready to take tougher measures if he deems them necessary.

Basque Suspects Detained

MADRID (Reuters) — Security forces detained Basque separatist suspects in the northern region Tuesday within hours of the decision to use the military for the first time in the fight against Basque political violence.

Sources close to the radical Basque coalition Herri Batasuna (Union of the People) said they knew of 30 of its members who had been rounded up in the early-morning sweep by police and civil guards.



Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist leader, addressing an official farmers group at a congress on Tuesday in Warsaw. He urged "moderation and common sense" and warned against strikes.

Saudis, OPEC Seen Heading for Showdown

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies appear to be lining up for an all-out struggle with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries who have been opposing Saudi plan for a long-term oil price freeze.

Analysts in the United States say that the main point of division at a secret meeting of Saudi Arabia and three other Gulf states last week in the Saudi capital of Jidda was the issue of the world oil market and prospects for pressing home Saudi plan at the OPEC meeting that will open in Geneva on 25.

Continuing Gilt
From rushing to cut back on exceptionally high production slightly more than 10 million barrels a day, the Saudis have to maintain it for some time yet at that level, or close to it, oil prices, analysts said. Without obtaining such a uni-

fication first, the analysts said, there is little likelihood of the Saudi plan ever being adopted by OPEC "radicals" like Libya, Algeria and Iran, which until recently had been pushing for ever higher prices and charging the maximum the market will bear.

For the first time in years, a coalition of OPEC and its allies is campaigning to change its international image as a ruthless cartel. Page 2.

turning oil glut has created conditions for the Saudis and their allies to press home their drive for a long-range pricing strategy that would provide the basis for a regular rise in prices pegged to the rates of inflation and real growth of the main Western nations.

Accounting for about 40 percent of OPEC production, Saudi Arabia currently enjoys enormous leverage over the market and its oil-producing colleagues. If it were to cut back sharply, however, sagging oil prices would almost certainly jump up once again. This is what happened in the spring of 1979, when the Saudi government sud-

dently decreased daily production by 1 million barrels, sending prices spiraling upward by more than \$10 a barrel in a few months.

On the other hand, if Saudi Arabia decides to maintain its production at the current level, the highest prices are almost equally certain to continue to decline, given the state of the market.

The persisting oil glut has already begun to narrow the wide spread in prices, varying from \$32 to \$41 per 42-gallon barrel, currently charged by the members of the 13-nation cartel. Spot prices — those charged on the open market for sales outside long-term contracts — have been hovering around \$37 a barrel and showing some signs of a continuing decline, according to the trade journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

The glut has been caused by sluggish Western economies, a relatively mild winter, a significant shift to coal as an alternative source of energy, and a decline in gasoline consumption by drivers in reaction to rising prices over the last 18 months, particularly in the United States.

U.S. oil imports have dropped

dramatically from early 1979, when they were close to 9 million barrels a day, to around 5.5 million barrels today. The United States is by far the world's largest consumer and importer of oil, and its decrease in imports represents an enormous difference in world demand.

The main problem confronting the Saudis and their allies, according to oil analysts, is making an accurate prediction of world oil demands and supplies over the coming six to nine months in the midst of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

The two warring nations are now exporting around 1.5 million barrels a day, down about 2 million from their combined prewar production but steadily inching upward. But the expected resumption of the war on a larger scale once the rainy season ends next month could involve attacks on oil installations that would once again cripple production.

If this occurred in addition to a Saudi cutback, prices could begin another spiral and all hopes for the adoption of the Saudi strategy for long-term pricing stability.

Tension and Despair Take Toll in Poland

By John Darnon
New York Times Service

WARSAW — For the first time since Poland embarked on its roller-coaster crisis almost nine months ago, tension is high here.

Even in December, when the United States and its allies were alarmed over possible Soviet intervention, Poles carried on with an attitude that all would work out somehow. Now, there is a general sense of despair.

Certainly the specter of intervention is one factor. The latest crisis over police brutality in

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bydgoszcz coincides, perhaps not coincidentally, with large-scale Warsaw Pact maneuvers.

Each night the television screen is filled with images of Polish and Soviet forces in action. Poles are well aware that similar exercises preceded the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who in the past has chided Western journalists for harping on the intervention question, reportedly raised it himself in talks Sunday with unionists. He told the leaders of the trade union movement Solidarity that their actions were courting disaster and could bring in Soviet tanks.

Different Slant
But the Polish fears, while no less apocalyptic than those in the West, have a different slant. There is great anxiety here about "social conflict," which is a euphemism for the sort of civil war that would break out if Solidarity's 10 million workers came into open conflict with the government's security forces — the regular police, the secret police and the army.

This is what the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, was talking about the other day when he said that if "brother turned against brother," not all the lamp posts in the country could contain the people who would be hanged.

Under one doomsday scenario, the government would use the security forces to try to impose control, precipitating a fratricidal clash with civilians that would serve as an ideal pretext for Soviet intervention.

"Kania has a difficult choice to make," said a Western ambassador, referring to Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader. "If he gives in to Solidarity's demands, he angers the Soviets and may push them to a decision to intervene. But if he doesn't give in and tries to use the security forces instead, he will ignite a conflict that will surely bring them in."

Several Truths
The incident at Bydgoszcz, in which police beat up Solidarity organizers while evicting them from a government building, drove home several truths. One was just how fragile the unspoken agreement for nonviolence on all sides really is.

Another is that physical force is not an effective instrument to subdue Solidarity. A third is that there are, in fact, forces within the power structure deeply opposed to the union.

When a movement such as Solidarity sweeps the country so rapidly and seemingly invincibly, it is natural for its supporters to conclude that it has universal appeal. To discover that enemies exist is a rude shock.

But hard-bitten realists are not surprised to see a strong counter-reaction — after all, political livelihoods are at stake — or to find it concentrated in the security services. In recent weeks the secret

police organization has come under widening attack by the union for the host of privileges its members enjoy, from private hospitals to vacation resorts.

The problem is that given this unexpected crisis, the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has dug in its heels and made it clear that it believes the police acted properly. From this position it cannot logically accede to Solidarity's demand for dismissal of those responsible for the attack. It has staked out its position, and now it is up to the union to decide whether to push the issue to a showdown.

The government is constrained by many considerations, including its internal divisions and even the morale of its law enforcement apparatus. But none is as weighty as the ultimatum delivered by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, who told Polish leaders March 4 that they must move against the union. Descriptions of that meeting in Moscow paint it as a humiliating encounter at which Mr. Brezhnev presented a large dossier of mistakes and errors by the Poles and told them their time for rectifying matters was running out.

For the Polish people, the intransigence of the government and the militancy of the union dashed hopes that all would be different under Gen. Jaruzelski. When he took office Feb. 11, he was regarded as a sort of national savior, strong enough to hold the union back from excesses but wise enough to abjure force.

"The Last Chance"
His appeal for 90 days of peace was taken more as a call for national reconciliation than as a moratorium on strikes. He was, as Mr. Walesa said, "the last chance."

For all these reasons, the tension that was absent throughout the remarkable drama of the growth of the worker's movement has suddenly appeared. Poles are now recalling the brutal suppression of the riots on the Baltic coast in 1970, but with the realization that this time the workers would fight back.

In that case a more appropriate historical analogy would be the civil war that accompanied the Communist takeover in the aftermath of the war. The Soviet Red Army that brought Communism then would surely return to rescue it now.

INSIDE

Reagan Struggle

A recent series of inconsistent public statements has renewed a struggle over control of foreign policy in the Reagan administration, high-level officials say. Page 2.

Zimbabwe Pledges

Western nations pledged tens of millions of dollars of new aid to Zimbabwe, in response to pleas for \$2 billion. Page 4.

TOMORROW

Terrorist Aid

There is now extensive evidence that for the last decade the Soviet Union and its surrogates have provided support for terrorists around the world. Claire Sterling says in a book soon to be published in the United States. An article adapted from the book will appear Thursday in Insights.



Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck (in 1947 photo), the British commander who fought Rommel in the African desert, has died in Morocco at 96. Page 4.

U.S. Plan Reported to Set \$500 Million for Pakistan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has tentatively decided to offer Pakistan \$500 million in military and economic assistance for the next fiscal year, according to administration officials. This is more than twice the amount that was offered by the Carter administration and rejected by the Pakistanis as "peanuts."

But officials in Washington said there was a problem — Pakistan's unhappiness with comments made recently by President Reagan and a White House aide, Richard V. Pipes, suggesting that Pakistan could be used as a funnel for arms to the insurgents in Afghanistan.

With 85,000 Soviet troops in that country, the Pakistanis want to avoid giving Moscow any pretext for intervention along the country's border with Afghanistan, officials said.

As a result, it is considered possible that Pakistan might decide to forgo a major military aid program with the United States and instead seek to purchase its arms from the United States with funds supplied by Saudi Arabia.

According to administration officials and congressional sources, the administration has tentatively decided to offer Pakistan \$400 million worth of military credits, of which more than half would be at favorable rates of repayment; \$100 million in economic support funds to aid Pakistan's economy; and \$600,000 in military training.

What Carter Offered
By comparison, the Carter administration, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, offered the Pakistanis a total of \$200 million, evenly divided between economic and military aid, for the 1981 fiscal year, and another \$200 million for the 1982 fiscal year.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan rejected the Carter package, and the offer ended there.

Another complication in providing aid to Pakistan is that under U.S. law, such assistance is barred because of what is believed to be a Pakistani program for developing nuclear weapons. But the Reagan administration has told Congress it intends to ask for changes in that law.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said last week that he believed it was important to remove Pakistan's sense of "insecurity" by offering substantial assistance and that this might have the indirect effect of persuading Pakistan to avoid detonating a nuclear device.

But other officials have said that no matter what aid the United States provides, Pakistan is determined to explode a nuclear device to achieve seeming parity with India, which exploded a device in 1974.

1959 Security Pledge
Some officials said that Pakistan might be deterred from such a move only if the United States offered to rewrite its 1959 security pledge to Pakistan in such a way as to promise to come to Pakistan's defense in case of an attack from India. The 1959 pledge commits the United States only if Pakistan is attacked by a Communist country.

It was drafted with concern about an invasion from China in mind, but China is now a major supporter of Pakistan.

Common Market's Summit Ends With Call for Food Aid to Poland

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — European Economic Community leaders ended a summit meeting Tuesday by calling for an urgent response to Poland's request for more food aid and pressing for a speedy end to bitter internal disputes on fish and farm price policies.

A statement by the 10 leaders said their governments were ready to contribute to the recovery of Poland's economy. There would be "serious consequences for the future of international relations" if the West did not heed Poland's appeal for help, they added.

In Warsaw, Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader, said Tuesday that Poland's foreign debts totaled \$27 billion. "We have at present debts of \$27 billion, and we must draw further

credits," he said in a speech reported by the news agency PAP.

The two-day summit in Maastricht yielded no substantial progress on Common Market policies on fishing and farm prices. There were acrimonious exchanges centering on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and the heads of government were able to report only that they had referred the disputes back to their ministers.

However, Mrs. Thatcher and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said at separate press conferences that there was a general political will to conclude an overall fishing policy. The issue is blocking a community fishing pact with Canada.

"We must wait and see if this will be transformed into fact," the French leader said.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany left in a disappointed mood. He told journalists there was no point in negotiating agreements which were not kept by everyone.

Failure to solve the fishing dispute could have more serious repercussions. Mr. Schmidt said that when EEC leaders decided last May to reduce Britain's contribu-

tion to the community budget, they did so on the understanding that Mrs. Thatcher would go along with an overall agreement on fish catches and access to national waters.

Conference sources said that the West German and French leaders spoke harshly of British intransigence but that Mrs. Thatcher insisted that Britain wanted protection against dumping of cheap fish imports before it lifted its veto of an agreement.

EEC fishing ministers will meet on Friday, a week earlier than planned, in another attempt to break the deadlock.

The leaders instructed their agriculture ministers to intensify negotiations on farm price increases for 1981-82 with the aim of reaching an agreement by April 1.

France and Italy have called for higher price increases than the 7.8 percent proposed by the EEC Commission, but the sources said there could be beneficial effects from the weekend evaluation of the Italian lira. They said this could trigger a series of national farm currency realignments that would facilitate an overall accord.

The Common Market leaders said Poland had shown it was capable of dealing with its crisis on its own. "It is in the interest of stability in Europe that Poland should continue to do so in a peaceful manner and without outside interference," they said.

The heads of government did not spell out details of possible assistance, but the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, told reporters the Polish government was seeking an additional rescheduling or refinancing of debts totaling more than \$1 billion to tide it over until July.

Poland aside, the summit was dominated by economic issues, with Premier Andries van Agt of the Netherlands stressing that cooperation with the United States was necessary to bring down interest rates. He said that high rates in the United States, which influence European lending levels, were causing great damage to the economies of EEC countries.

Bureaucrats End Strike

STRASBOURG (Reuters) — Striking employees of the European Parliament returned to work Tuesday as negotiations began on their demand for more meetings in Luxembourg.

Monday's Parliament session was abandoned after 10 minutes because not enough interpreters were at work. The 2,000 employees, mostly based in Luxembourg, object to traveling to Strasbourg and Brussels for meetings.

U.S. Aides Report Renewed Foreign Policy Struggle

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A recent series of inconsistent public statements has renewed a struggle over control of foreign policy in the Reagan administration, according to high-level officials.

The officials said Monday that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had met privately with President Reagan several times, apparently to reinforce his role as the president's dominant foreign policy adviser and to object to what he regards as encroachments on his responsibilities.

Leading officials said that the White House has deliberately moved Vice President Bush into a more active and visible role in foreign policy after some presidential aides became concerned about Mr. Haig's developing authority and disaffection with preparations for Mr. Reagan's recent trip to Canada.

The president announced that Mr. Bush would be in charge of

preparations for the Western economic summit meeting scheduled for July in Canada, a responsibility previously in State Department hands.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, James S. Brady, said that the White House would announce later this week that

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Bush was also being named to head the administration's crisis management committee.

Mr. Haig and his senior State Department advisers were reported to be particularly concerned about the added role for Mr. Bush, feeling that it would be a mistake to separate the normal running of foreign policy from the handling of sudden crises.

Mr. Haig joined Mr. Reagan and his senior aides at their morning briefing at the White House on Monday for a session that lasted close to 40 minutes, much longer than usual, officials said. They declined

to say whether Mr. Haig raised questions about the foreign policy setup or whether he stayed afterward to talk privately with the president — as he reportedly has several times lately.

In past administrations, crisis management has been supervised by presidential advisers on national security affairs. But senior White House officials reportedly favored putting Mr. Bush in charge to avoid elevating either Mr. Haig or Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, at the other's expense. Their objective, they said, was to avoid a repetition of past feuding between the White House and State Department.

Public Statements

A White House official said that a presidential order setting up the foreign policy machinery, under discussion within the administration since Inauguration Day, had not yet been issued but would probably be signed by Mr. Reagan Thursday. There were indications that Mr. Haig still hoped to persuade the presi-

dent to reconsider his plan to have Mr. Bush head crisis management.

Both White House and State Department officials were known also to feel that measures were needed quickly to prevent repetition of several public statements by government officials that have embarrassed the administration.

In particular, officials were concerned about a speech by Mr. Allen last weekend criticizing a rising tide of pacifism in Western Europe and singling out Britain's Labor Party. Also annoying was a press interview given last week by an Allen aide, Richard E. Pipes, in which he suggested that unless the Soviet Union changed its ways, there might ultimately be no alternative but war between East and West.

The White House officially disavowed the remarks by Mr. Pipes. Although the Polish-born former Harvard professor was known to feel that his comments had been distorted in press reports, both White House and

State Department officials tried to reconsider his plan to have Mr. Bush head crisis management.

Those officials also commented privately Monday that Allen's speech ran counter to Mr. Haig's efforts to improve relations with Western Europe. The remarks were not viewed, however, and Mr. said Monday that they were inconsistent with the press views.

Senior White House officials said that they were discussing plans to have Mr. Allen speak more often in the future so that Mr. Haig and Defense Secretary Frank M. Carlucci could have a more direct exchange of views on their policy statements.

"This Allen speech, I think, would lead to the kind of process," a Reagan adviser, who asked to be named, said. "Frankly, it's probably a point, because he's not good at making that many spe-

Yugoslav Crash Toll Up

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The death toll in the passenger train hit by a landslide Sunday has risen to 38, more than double the first estimates, and more dead are feared, officials reported Tuesday.



The art of living.

Loews Drake.
a swissotel

Park Avenue at 56th Street, New York 10022
For reservations, see your travel agent, Loews Representation International (London, Frankfurt, Barcelona) or Stengenberger Reservation Service (throughout Europe and Israel).

Warsaw Pact Forces Stage Landing, Battles in Poland

New York Times Service

BERLIN — At a time of new tension in Poland, Warsaw Pact forces have staged a landing operation along the country's Baltic coast and held war games at several other sites on Polish territory, according to reports published by the East German Communist Party.

Neues Deutschland, the official party paper, said on Monday that the landing on Poland's northwest coast, involved Soviet, East German and Polish units. It took place Sunday as part of the Eastern-bloc maneuvers that began last week.

The maneuvers have been officially billed as a joint command staff exercise designed to test communications between Soviet, East German, Polish and Czechoslovak forces. An earlier announcement said operations would take place on the territory of all four countries, but so far Poland has been the center of activity.

Mock Battles

Neues Deutschland carried a front-page picture of Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the Soviet commander of Warsaw Pact forces, with the East German defense minister, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann; the Polish premier and defense minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski; and several other high officers. The caption said they were watching mock battles at a training field in southwestern Poland.

The newspaper said the exercise involved tanks, missiles and motorized infantry. The force commanders also inspected Polish troops at various sites around the

country to study staff communications. It was not clear whether Czechoslovak units were involved, but the defense minister of Czechoslovakia, Gen. Martin Dzur, was listed as taking part in the inspection tour.

Gen. Hoffmann said that the maneuvers were aimed at perfecting cooperation among the Warsaw Pact forces. "In order to safeguard the Socialist achievement against all attacks by the imperialists,"

The Warsaw Pact exercise caused concern in Washington when it was announced this month, but the Soviet Union sought to allay Western fears by saying that the maneuvers involved only token units, used to demonstrate staff planning, and would stay far below the figure of 25,000 men. Under the 1975 Helsinki convention on European security, maneuvers with more troops than that must be announced to the other side in advance.

NATO Maneuvers

BERLIN (AP) — Western allies began planned military exercises Tuesday despite Soviet criticism that the maneuvers indicated NATO's "aggressive desires." Western officials said.

During the four days of exercises in Berlin, 2,500 French, West German and U.S. troops and 300 combat vehicles will be tested for military preparedness, according to French military officials leading the maneuvers.



Ronald Biggs being taken off a yacht by police in Barbados.

Train Thief Is Picked Up In Barbados

Associated Press

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Ronald Biggs, the convicted "great train robber" whose kidnapping from a Rio de Janeiro bar was denounced as a hoax to gain publicity for his forthcoming memoirs, has been found on a disabled yacht drifting off Barbados, and British authorities are moving to extradite him, Barbados officials said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Brazilian diplomatic mission in Barbados said the fugitive had asked to be taken back to Brazil, where he had been living.

Officials in Barbados said Mr. Biggs was kidnapped March 16 from a Rio de Janeiro restaurant, put into a canvas bag and flown 2,000 miles on a private jet to Belém, where he was placed on a chartered boat bound for Antigua. The officials tentatively identified his abductors as agents of a London-based security concern. They said five men on the yacht with Mr. Biggs — four Britons and an American — were being detained along with the fugitive. British press reports said the chief purported kidnappers were three former members of Britain's crack anti-terrorist unit, the Special Air Services, working for a London company that provides bodyguards for businessmen and celebrities.

Some British press reports said the supposed kidnappers had planned the abduction with Mr. Biggs and hoped to sell their story to the British press.

\$7-Million Heist

The Barbados police identified the five men as Thorfin M. Maciver, 25, of Edinburgh; Gregory D. Nelson, 19, of North Carolina; Anthony J. Marzette, 26, of London; Frederick C. Prime, 42, of Burton-on-Trent, England; and Mark S. Halgate, 32, of Plymouth, England.

Mr. Biggs, now 51, took part in the \$7-million "Great Train Robbery" 17 years ago but later escaped from a British prison and went to Brazil.

Officials noted that Britain and Barbados had an extradition treaty, and said there was little doubt the fugitive would be returned to Britain, where 28 years of a 30-year prison term await him.

The train robbery on the morning of Aug. 8, 1963, was the world's biggest holdup at the time. Mr. Biggs and 14 other men held up the Royal Mail train from Glasgow as it sped to London, beating the 57-year-old locomotive engineer, Jack Mills, so severely that he was an invalid until his death in 1970.

The robbers used trucks to cart off the piles of untraceable \$1 notes. Less than \$1 million of the loot was ever recovered, but Mr. Biggs said he exhausted his share of the loot several years ago. He was sentenced to 30 years in prison in 1963. He escaped after only two years, fled to Australia, and when investigators were closing in, he disappeared again to appear in Brazil in 1974.

All of the other members of the gang have been released from prison with time off for good behavior.

10.3% Jobless in Britain Highest Rate Since 19

The Associated Press

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain has risen in March for the 10th consecutive month to a new post-1930s peak of 10.3 percent, the government said Tuesday.

The jobless total went up by 21,418, to 2,484,712. In February, 10.2 percent of the 24.1 million persons in the work force were without a job. In the United States, the latest unemployment figure is 7.3 percent, the lowest rate in 10 months, with 7.8 million Americans out of work.

The British figure for March represents an increase of just over 1 million from a year ago. Critics have accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government of deliberately using unemployment to bring down inflation.

The employment spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, Eric Varley, called the figures "shocking" and said they "underline the appalling collapse of the government's economic policies."

Inflation at 12.5%

In the past year, the rate of inflation has eased from around 20 percent to a current annual rate of 12.5 percent under Mrs. Thatcher's monetarist strategy of cutting state spending and borrowing, while keeping interest rates high. The latest U.S. inflation rate is 12.7 percent.

The British unemployment was 5.7 percent in May 1969.

An Employment Ministry spokesman said that the rate of work is undoubling "since the early 1960s" though the government's present statistical method of counting more jobs than were in the 1930s Depression was lower because the work force and the "rough order of magnitude" of the actual rate of work.

Manufacturing industry most from the cushion was responsible; the past month's layoffs in the service sector, where a strong labor movement makes the issue explosive, is higher than other industrial countries show a rate of in France, 4.7 percent Germany and 2.2 percent.

Len Murray, general of the Trades Union, said: "Month by month we see more and more thrown out of jobs, cost to their human, the national economy. He said his organization mount a campaign to protest 'the ruthless government's policies.'

WORLD NEWS BRI

Space Shuttle Launch Postponed Yet

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The launch of the beleaguered shuttle has been pushed back a few more days for safety reasons. The launch of the shuttle has been pushed back a few more days for safety reasons. The launch of the shuttle has been pushed back a few more days for safety reasons.

Two key fuel-loading tests were postponed from Monday, pushing the tentative April 7 launch date back at least officials said. The tests were delayed to allow printing and of new prelaunch safety procedures, said George Page, director of operations at the Kennedy Space Center.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Rockwell International co the FBI is investigating the possibility of overcharges. "NA the Department of Justice to come in and look at the Rockwell spokesman Earl Blount said Monday.

Marchais Rejects Backing Socialist Party

Reuters

PARIS — French presidential candidate Georges Marchais said Monday he would never back a wholly Socialist government.

Mr. Marchais, making his first television appearance of his campaign Monday night, hit back at Mr. Mitterrand's broadcast last week that the Socialist, if elected, would form a government without the Communists.

"Who will be governed with?" asked Mr. Marchais, who electoral pact with Mr. Mitterrand broke down in action. "We will not support a government in which we have no voice. If Mitterrand is elected, he must immediately form a government of Socialists and Communists."

West German Police Move Against Neo-Nazis

United Press International

BONN — West German police Tuesday launched the down on neo-Nazi since the country was established after World War II, confiscating banned neo-Nazi propaganda imported from States and Canada in coordinated nationwide raids on shops.

A spokesman for justice authorities in Stuttgart said would face prosecution for spreading banned propaganda. The raids followed public opinion surveys made public last week showing anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism in West Germany, and Jürgen Schmude promised tough action against fighting a speech to parliament last week.

Cosmonauts to Work 1 Week on Soviet Station

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two cosmonauts who docked their Soyuz 26 orbital station Monday will remain to work on the station Tuesday.

Mongolian cosmonaut Jurgedemidiyn Guregchaa, 33, flight commander, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 38, blasted off from central Asia on Sunday in their two-man Soyuz-39 spacecraft. They will spend the 19-day mission working on the station with cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savitskiy, who had been in orbit since last week. The four cosmonauts will carry out a series of technical, biological and medical experiments and survey natural resources before Col. Dzhanibekov and Capt. Guregchaa return to earth in Soyuz-39.

Polisario Force Attacks Moroccan G

Reuters

RABAT — A Polisario Front guerrilla force estimated to 200 men attacked a Moroccan garrison on Tuesday at Guelmim, in the western Sahara, 20 miles from the Mauritania frontier.

In a message to Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta, who for an Arab League meeting, the government said that came from Mauritania territory, the Moroccan officials said. Meanwhile, a special Mauritania court condemned a death Tuesday for their part in the attempted coup March 11. The court sentenced to 30 years in prison the four men: Lt. Col. Mohamed Kadda, Lt. Col. Ahmed Sidi, Lt. Nihing Mustapha and Lt. Doudou Sek.

50% OFF!

MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE

There are many more. Such as comprehensive coverage of world news. Balanced, unbiased reporting. Expanded business coverage and financial tables. Plus comics, "Weekend," Buchwald, Baker and many others.

In short, interesting and indispensable reading that busy people like you in 143 countries depend on every day. And all of it in a compact, highly readable package. It's not enough to get the daily news just once or twice a week.

That's why we are inviting you to take advantage of our special introductory rates for new subscribers. You'll save 25% off the regular subscription rate, or up to 50% off the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence!

Best of all, you can benefit from these savings for a full year by checking the 12-month box below.

Return this order form today and start getting more world news for less!

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT			
6 months 3 months	6 months 3 months	6 months 3 months	6 months 3 months
Aden (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Bangor (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Poland (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Poland (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00
Algeria (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Bombay (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Polynesia, French (air).....\$ 112.50 62.00	Polynesia, French (air).....\$ 112.50 62.00
Africa, ex-conv. (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Portugal (air).....\$ 2,700.00 1,500.00	Portugal (air).....\$ 2,700.00 1,500.00
Africa, others (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Romania (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Romania (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00
Algeria (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00
Australia.....\$ 1,150.00 658.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	South America (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	South America (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00
Belgium.....\$ 2,320.00 1,280.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Spain (air).....\$ 1,470.00 820.00	Spain (air).....\$ 1,470.00 820.00
Bombay (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Sweden (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Sweden (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00
Canada (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Switzerland.....\$ 127.50 70.00	Switzerland.....\$ 127.50 70.00
Ceylon.....\$ 85.00 48.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Thailand (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Thailand (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Turkey (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Turkey (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00
Dominican (air).....\$ 374.00 208.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	U.A.E. (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	U.A.E. (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00
Egypt (air).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00
Finland (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	U.S.S.R. (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	U.S.S.R. (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00
France.....\$ 364.00 208.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Yugoslavia (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Yugoslavia (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00
Germany.....\$ 1,620.00 910.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Zaire (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00	Zaire (air).....\$ 127.50 70.00
Greece (air).....\$ 2,700.00 1,500.00	Bombay (sea).....\$ 97.50 54.00	Other Eur. Comm. (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00	Other Eur. Comm. (air).....\$ 85.00 48.00

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL 25-3-81

I want to receive the IHT at my
☐ home ☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months (rates 6 x 2)
☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms

Job title/profession
Company activity
Nationality Age

Address
City
Country

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
Rates valid through May 2nd, 1981

حکذا من الاصل

Salvador Rebels Call U.S. Miners Study New Agreement

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR—Leftist guerrillas ordered a unilateral 24-hour cease-fire Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of San Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop. But the army pressed its offensive against guerrillas entrenched in the northern mountains and towns.

In Britain, Ireland and West Germany, government opposition, religious and youth groups urged the Reagan administration to halt arms shipments and press for a negotiated end to the fighting.

In Washington, the United States announced Tuesday it would give El Salvador an additional \$63.5 million in economic assistance this year to help to strengthen its war-torn economy, subject to congressional approval.

The increase would raise to \$126.5 million the amount of economic aid provided by the United States this year, almost twice what former President Jimmy Carter recommended.

"It's an expression of faith in the government," said William J. Dyess, the State Department spokesman. He said the aid would be provided unconditionally.

The administration previously announced an increase of \$25 million in military aid, raising the total military assistance for the year to \$35.4 million.

Catholic clergymen throughout El Salvador were to hold memorial services Tuesday for Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, an outspoken defender of human rights and opponent of U.S. military aid to the ruling junta.

While celebrating Mass last March 24, the archbishop was shot through the heart by a sharpshooter, who was never caught. Extreme rightists were blamed.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, a coalition of five of the six anti-government guerrilla groups, announced Monday that it would stop all but defensive fighting Tuesday in commemoration of Archbishop Romero's death.

Military sources, meanwhile, reported continued fighting between guerrillas and troops in the mountainous northern region of the Central American country, where the government has been pressing

a campaign for three weeks to track down and wipe out the guerrillas.

The sources said the fighting was heaviest Monday around Ciudad Victoria, 42 miles north of the capital.

A spokesman for the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission said Monday that 5,300 people had been killed since Jan. 1 in the power struggle. At least 13,000 were killed last year, according to the commission.

There were other developments on the anniversary of Archbishop Romero's death.

In Dublin, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Monday that the Irish government, backed by opposition leaders, had resisted top-level pressure from Washington to modify its criticism of U.S. policies in El Salvador.

In Hannover, West Germany, about 100 youths occupied the U.S. cultural center Monday to protest U.S. policy toward El Salvador, police said.

On British television, Michael Foot, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Monday it was "wrong as well as evil" for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to have endorsed U.S. policy in El Salvador during her recent visit to the United States.

The British relief agency Oxfam said Monday in London that more than 300 relief workers had been killed by Salvadoran government forces in the past 12 months. The agency said most of the nine aid projects it was supporting in El Salvador a year ago had been suspended or closed down.

Communists Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "worldwide Communist group" is giving high priority to fomenting anti-American demonstrations because of U.S. involvement in El Salvador, the State Department's leading official for Latin America said Monday.

"We see a well-orchestrated effort by the Communist parties and those associated with them to bring out the people, particularly young people, to demonstrate on this question," John A. Bushnell, acting assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Coal Union Leaders May Avoid Walkout

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The United Mine Workers bargaining council considered a new three-year coal contract Tuesday amid indications that the union's leadership might sidestep its "no contract, no work" tradition to avert a nationwide strike set for Friday.

The UMW's 39-member bargaining council was convened to vote on the proposed settlement, reached Monday by union negotiators and representatives of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

The union president, Sam Church Jr., was expected to broach the possibility of seeking an extension of the current pact, which expires at midnight Friday, in order to keep 160,000 UMW members on the job during the ratification process, which could last as long as 10 days.

The tentative settlement provides an increase in wages and benefits of 36 percent over three years, substantially less than the union's target—51 percent.

Major Concessions

On a host of other issues, however, the union won major concessions from management. These included the industry's retreat on attempts to put mines on a seven-day production schedule and efforts to overhaul the existing pension system.

When the settlement was announced Monday, Mr. Church said a short strike was certain because of the no-contract, no-work tradition.

Later in the day, however, he said: "I think it would probably be better for us to go ahead and work. I can't see really anything positive happening by having a three or four-day strike that you really wouldn't need to have."

Only in World War II—when the nation was critically in need of coal—did union miners work after their contract expired.

Mr. Church said he didn't know whether the bargaining council would agree to extending the current pact. "I would agree to go



O.J. Tolbert smiled as he left a mine in Winifrede, W.Va., after a tentative accord was set by the coal industry and the United Mine Workers.

along with it if the rest of the board did, and providing the operators would say for these four or five days [starting Friday] everything would be retroactive," he said.

A strike seemed virtually assured when contract talks collapsed last week, thus making it impossible for any new pact to be ratified with a vote by the rank and file by the Friday deadline.

Opposition Expressed

Some UMW leaders already have expressed opposition to the change in union strategy, while others have embraced it.

It was not immediately known how the wage and benefits package would break down in each year of the new pact. A typical miner now earns \$10.10 an hour.

The industry also had sought to replace the industry's multi-employer pension pool with individual, company-by-company plans and to open the mines on Sundays to increase output.

Mr. Church said the pension issue would be studied by union and industry representatives. Asked if the new contract would allow mining on Sundays, he replied, "No."

He said that the pact was "decent," and better than the one the union got at the end of a 111-day coal strike three years ago. He said he felt UMW members would accept it. But there was no assurance that the bargaining council, which has a history of asserting its independence, would automatically approve the pact.

3 in Italian Family Slain

The Associated Press

CANTANZARO, Italy—A man and his two sons have been killed in a shooting in the countryside near this southern city, police said. Investigators said the murders Monday might be part of a feud between two Mafia families.

The course, which involves two hours of instruction a day, began last month with lectures on human relations and transactional analysis supervised by a team of psychoanalysts. Later, the bodyguards are to receive training in defensive driving, the use of walkie-talkies and car radios, and finally marksmanship. Those who complete the course will be given a certificate of aptitude.

One of the government's main concerns is to control the weapons carried by private bodyguards. "Many have no license to carry a gun," said Capt. Juventino Montiel, one of the course lecturers. "Others carry automatic rifles, which are restricted by law to the army. The most they are allowed to carry is a .38 special or a 30-30 rifle."

Even with better-trained bodyguards, officials recognize the need to educate their employers not to flaunt their security. "A good guard is one who is not noticed," Dr. de Távira said, "but many officials are exhibitionists. They want to look powerful. They like to walk into a room surrounded by people courting them."

A few government ministers, however, resist the constant company of bodyguards. One recalled the first occasion that he was assigned a captain as a driver. Eventually he asked his chauffeur whether he was an army or police captain. "No, sir," he replied. "I was the captain of waiters in a restaurant." To this day, however, he is the minister's driver.

Old Tensions Arise Again As Quebec Elections Near

By Henry Giniger

New York Times Service

MONTREAL—With the campaign for the April 13 elections for a new government in Quebec a week old, many of the tensions that bedevil this French-speaking province and Canadian society have come to the surface and embittered the debate. Quebec's premier, René Lévesque, is telling the voters he is not a racist, and the Liberal Party leader, Claude Ryan, is telling them he is not a traitor.

Mr. Lévesque is fighting to keep his Parti Québécois in power despite the defeat in a referendum last May of his proposal to negotiate Quebec's sovereignty. He has consequently been talking little about his party's fundamental goal.

But in almost evangelical tones, he talks constantly of his confidence in Quebec's "capacity, competence, not to mention its natural talent, to solve all the problems it has to face better than anyone acting in its place."

The nationalist tone of Mr. Lévesque's appeal for support among the French-speaking majority has a strong flavor of the unsuccessful referendum campaign he waged last year, although he and his party have laid aside the goal of independence for now and have promised not to hold another referendum during a new term.

Mr. Lévesque has instead stressed his government's record of social reform, its plans for economic development and such promises as one made last week to help young families to own a home through low-cost government loans.

But Mr. Ryan's Liberals are believed to hold a lead up to this point, largely because of the popular rejection of the sovereignty goal.

'No Faith in Canada'

Mr. Ryan will not let either the Parti Québécois or the public forget the referendum. He recalled last week at a Liberal Party rally in Sherbrooke that 60 percent of Quebecers had voted no in the referendum, but "since then, we continue to be governed by a team that has no faith in Canadian federalism and no faith in Canada."

In the increasingly bitter personal duel, Mr. Lévesque has tried to picture his rival as "having too many masters" who are alien to the Quebec people. One master,

U.K. Executive Shot in Dublin

United Press International

DUBLIN—Three suspected IRA gunmen burst into a business seminar at Trinity College on Tuesday and shot a British automobile executive in both legs before fleeing.

Geoffrey J. Armstrong, 35, director of employee relations at the BL plant in Coventry, was hospitalized with wounds that were described as not serious. "They just walked up to the speaker and fired at his legs," a seminar participant said.

Police and witnesses said that masked gunmen held the audience at bay and shouted support for Irish Republican Army convicts who are on a hunger strike in Belfast's Maze Prison to press demands for political status.



Salvadoran soldiers took shelter behind a rock while providing cover for a government patrol south of San Salvador.

Colombia Cuts Ties to Cuba, Leging Aid to Guerrillas

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ—President Julio Turbay Ayala, citing alleged interference in Colombia's internal affairs, has suspended relations with Cuba and recalled Colombian diplomats from Havana.

He said that the eight Cuban naval vessels in Colombia leave within "a reasonable" time.

Mr. Turbay Ayala said that the eight Cuban naval vessels in Colombia leave within "a reasonable" time. He said that the eight Cuban naval vessels in Colombia leave within "a reasonable" time.

Hostile Behavior

A government announcement last week that those arrested included leaders of the April 19 Movement, M-19, Colombia's most guerrilla group.

Colombia, which has relations with all Socialist countries, is by reasons that have nothing to do with the Cuban government ideology but by its hostile or to suspend from today its relations with the government of [Fidel] Castro due to re-arrangeable only to that country, Mr. Turbay Ayala said.

have been involved in an "ave that seemed to have chosen America and the Caribbean as its victims," he added.

"However, we see with anxiety and concern that the global orbit has widened. While

Sets Summit Date

Reuters

IS ABABA, Ethiopia—Organization of African Unity held its 18th summit conference in Nairobi from June 23 to 25, OAU sources said Tuesday. A six-day meeting of the Council of Ministers that it June 15, the sources said.

we are unable to point out its limits, having seen what has happened in Colombia, we [believe that we] should warn our neighbors."

Cuban Denial

HAVANA (Reuters)—Cuba denied Tuesday charges that it had armed and aided leftist guerrillas in Colombia and said that country's decision to break off diplomatic relations was a "new imperialist plot."

An official statement said that Cuba had not given any weapons either directly or indirectly to the M-19 guerrillas or any other Colombian revolutionary organization.

The statement added that Cuba sympathized with those who fought imperialist domination and said it was no secret that many revolutionaries from Latin America had been granted asylum in Cuba.

Mexico Acts to Curb Bodyguards' Bravado

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY—As the first car weaved aggressively through the evening traffic, one passenger held up a sawed-off shotgun for all to see while another shouted impatiently at other drivers to pull over. Then came a shining black Ford LTD, with antennas sprouting from front and back, followed just a few feet behind by a third car carrying four sinister-looking men.

The identity of the person behind the darkened windows of the Ford remained a mystery, but the heavy security surrounding him confirmed that he was an *influyente*—someone with influence—and other drivers wisely swerved out of the way.

When political kidnappings became a problem in Mexico a decade ago, the number of leading officials and businessmen accompanied everywhere by bodyguards multiplied rapidly. But now that political terrorism is no longer a threat, a phalanx of *guaruras*, as they are nicknamed here, has become a status symbol.

'A Lot of Unhappiness'

In recent months, however, the often rude and sometimes threatening behavior of these private agents has provoked an outcry in the press and among the public. In response to the protests, the government has begun a course to train the *guaruras*—the word means "guardian" in the language of Mexico's Tarahumara Indians—in both security and good manners.

"There is a lot of unhappiness about the *guaruras*," said Dr. Juan

Pablo de Távira, who is in charge of the three-month course organized by the capital's attorney general. "Even if we haven't been victims ourselves, we've all seen them in action. Once I was almost pushed off the road when I didn't get out of their way."

Most drivers in Mexico City seem to recall at least one occasion when they have jostled with the fast-moving convoy of an *influyente*. But there have also been cases when *guaruras* have forced a car to stop and have beaten up the driver, either for cursing at the bodyguards or for obstinately staying in his lane.

Although not publicized at the time, an incident some months ago gained particular notoriety. The heavily guarded son of a prominent politician spotted a female friend in a car with two men. His bodyguards forced the car to stop and, while they trained their guns on the two men, the politician's son struck the woman. When one of the men, a Marine guard at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, tried to defend her, he was pistol-whipped and left unconscious.

Not all the bodyguards are uncouth or dangerous. President Jose Lopez Portillo and his ministers as well as their families are protected by members of the armed forces, who usually combine alertness with civility. But such is the demand for personal security agents—there are believed to be 20,000 in Mexico City alone—that *guaruras* are frequently recruited among barely literate former policemen or even unemployed men with a criminal record.

'A Risky Business'

"It's a risky business," an official said. "The *guarura* protects you from kidnapping, but who protects you from the *guaruras*? He knows your every move, he knows where your girlfriend lives, he knows where your children go to school."

Some years ago the head of a state steel company decided to dismiss half his 16-man security corps. Soon afterward, he received kidnapping threats against one of his daughters and was forced to pay a large sum to guarantee her safety. Only later did he discover that the threats had come from his own bodyguards.

But the *guaruras* also complain of monthly wages of less than \$500 and long hours waiting for their bosses outside restaurants and

nightclubs. One recalled sleeping for more than a week in his car as he followed the son of a politician from Mexico City to Acapulco and back.

Having rapidly become a fixture of Mexican folklore, the *guarura* is now a stock character in Mexican cartoons and movies, invariably portrayed as swarthy and heavily built, wearing built-up heels, a bulky leather jacket, clashing shirt and tie, dark glasses, a thin mustache and a menacing look.

An Educated Elite

Many of the 150 bodyguards attending the first course on personal security fit that image. But they nevertheless make up the elite among the *guaruras*, since they have all been recommended for acceptance by government departments, large companies or prominent individuals.

The course, which involves two hours of instruction a day, began last month with lectures on human relations and transactional analysis supervised by a team of psychoanalysts. Later, the bodyguards are to receive training in defensive driving, the use of walkie-talkies and car radios, and finally marksmanship. Those who complete the course will be given a certificate of aptitude.

One of the government's main concerns is to control the weapons carried by private bodyguards. "Many have no license to carry a gun," said Capt. Juventino Montiel, one of the course lecturers. "Others carry automatic rifles, which are restricted by law to the army. The most they are allowed to carry is a .38 special or a 30-30 rifle."

Even with better-trained bodyguards, officials recognize the need to educate their employers not to flaunt their security. "A good guard is one who is not noticed," Dr. de Távira said, "but many officials are exhibitionists. They want to look powerful. They like to walk into a room surrounded by people courting them."

A few government ministers, however, resist the constant company of bodyguards. One recalled the first occasion that he was assigned a captain as a driver. Eventually he asked his chauffeur whether he was an army or police captain. "No, sir," he replied. "I was the captain of waiters in a restaurant." To this day, however, he is the minister's driver.

Krill Found off Antarctica Called Largest School of Marine Animals

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The largest school of sea animals ever found was being tracked off the Antarctic last week. It covered several square miles of sea to a depth of 600 feet below the cold surface.

The large school was made up of a shrimplike animal called krill, and the single school was equal to about one-seventh of the world's total fish and shellfish catch for a year. The school discovered last week would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with 98 pounds of the crustacean.

"We have never, anytime, anywhere, seen anything remotely like

this size for one school of animals," said Francis Williamson, chief polar scientist for the National Science Foundation.

"People had been talking about taking as much as 10 million metric tons a year as a total world catch, in the future," Mr. Williamson said. "This one school of animals is 10 million tons." He said that the find makes credible the notion that krill could make up a major percentage of the world's fishing in the future.

Krill, a protein-rich animal that grows to a maximum length of about two inches, has begun to be fished by half a dozen nations in pilot projects.



These three words do more than identify one of the world's great watches. They tell you that our Nautilus contains a movement which a skilled craftsman has taken two years to perfect.

Patek Philippe S.A., 41, rue du Rhône, CH-1204 Genève.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write annual for free price list or call us.

Joachim Goldenstein
diamond expert
Established 1928
Peltzmanstraat 63, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium. Tel. 03 84 87 51.
Telex: 71778 syl h.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.
Gold Medal
JEWELRY 1958 EXHIBITION

140 Years of Swiss Hospitality & Tradition.

SAVOY HOTEL
BAUR EN VILLE
ZURICH

Luxurious atmosphere and ideal situation on the world famous Bahnhofstrasse.

Paradeplatz
8022 Zurich
Telephone 01: 211.53.60
Telex 52 845 savoy ch.

LE GRAND CHINOIS
6, Av. de New York 16
725.98.21. Herve Landi

THE BEST CHINESE RESTAURANT IN PARIS
AIR FRANCE • ELIAS

PRIX CRUSTACE DE VERMEIL





Dali work discovered in New York jail.

Art

Dali Work Found in Jail

NEW YORK — For 16 years, unsuspecting inmates of the Island men's jail have been eating meals beneath a Salvador Dali painting valued at close to \$500,000.

A 5-by-4-foot painting of the Virgin Mary, donated by a Dali painting dealer in 1965, has been the subject of investigation by officials since a warden weeks ago called in an art expert to appraise the piece.

On officials said that if a second appraisal supports the first, would like to ask the artist for permission to sell the work. "We're sort of funds now and if Mr. Dali, we'd like to use the to set up an inmates' art program," said Edward Hershey, a prison Department spokesman.

The painting, dominated by a plot in the intersection of a cross, is signed and carries the inscription, "For the dining of the prisoners Rikers is the origin of the work had been all but forgotten with the changes in jail officials, over the years."

Hershey said Dali donated the painting after he visited the jail and had promised to give inmates art lessons. "But he never found the time for the lessons, so he sent the painting instead," Hershey said.

William Rubin, director of the department of painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, said the crucifixion had been a frequent theme in the artist's later work but that it had no role in the work from 1928 to 1934 that established Dali as an important painter.

Alexander Jenkins, who became warden of the Rikers Island jail last summer, said he had heard rumors for years that a Dali painting hung in the jail and he decided to have the work checked.

Phyllis Lucas, a New York gallery owner who deals extensively in Dali prints, appraised the work, which was then taken down and stored in the warden's office, Jenkins said.

Pop Music

Grace Slick: Welcome To a Wrecking Ball

By Michael Zwercin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the cover of her latest album, Grace Slick is hanging on a wrecking ball between two ruined walls. She wears a manic expression, her jet-black hair is wild and woolly, and she holds a stick of dynamite. The album is called "Welcome to the Wrecking Ball"; the title screams the message that we are all riding it whether we like it or not.

In real life she looks more like a prosperous suburban housewife from Marin County, California, where she in fact lives with her 10-year-old daughter, China. She explains the album's symbolism: "Thomas Jefferson said you ought to have a revolution every 10 years. The American constitution is one of the best political documents ever written, but it should be looked at again. It's like a good old solid house with a roof in need of repair."

Slick grew to superstar status as the lead singer of the Jefferson Airplane, a rock band that was in San Francisco what the Beatles were to Liverpool. She was the comic flower child, a fearless freak imploring her generation to be as fearless as she was. Her booming voice was described as having "launched a thousand trips."

Young Survivors

Thanks to a bureaucratic slip she was once invited to tea by the Nixon White House. She brought along revolutionary prankster Abbie Hoffman as her date. The caper made the front pages. All of that comes out of a time when naming one's daughter China was a political statement; it seems so remote now.

It is revealing of the rock business that you can be considered a survivor while still in your 30s. So many of Slick's peers — Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, John Lennon, Janis Joplin — are dead. "A lot of people think that we were self-destructive," she says, sitting in a luxurious hotel suite next to an elaborate assortment of pastries.

"That is not quite on the money. It's more an attitude about life, wanting to live on the edge. If I have to go out early, at least I've lived. I never wanted to say 'If only I had...'"

"I was always very good at making rash decisions. Don't talk about it, do it. I was even good at making other people's mistakes as well as my own. Sure, let's all jump off the roof, that sounds like fun. If I'm still around it's because it fits into a mass plan that the Divine Consciousness is working on. It's a combination of predestination and luck. If the liquor stores hadn't closed at 6 o'clock one day, or if I'd taken five more of whatever I was taking, I wouldn't be here now."

She and the Airplane and other rock stars who considered drugs a sort of messiah repeatedly suggested that their entire generation jump off the roof. Slick's "White Rabbit," based on Lewis Carroll's "Alice," hit the hippies with enormous impact ("One pill makes you smaller..."), but she admits now that not all the thousand LSD trips she launched were good ones.

"We were very happy at the time. We were from California, living in the sun, running on the beach, making love in the flowers. We said if everybody takes acid, blah blah blah. We didn't really think enough about all those people sitting in the slums of Detroit with rats running up their walls. Rats are scary just straight, let alone on acid. We were naive, we didn't realize the entire world doesn't operate like California."

Bob Dylan, another rock survivor living in California, has become a born-again Christian. Slick says that's not for her: "I'm not religious. I'm spiritual. It's not the same thing. Religion implies repetition — you can eat oranges religiously. Spirituality on the other hand is a freeing condition, a condition of constant discovery."

Contradictions

All of this must be taken in the context of press relations. Slick was in Paris to promote "Welcome to the Wrecking Ball." She may have been talking about spiritualism, sociological trends and politics, but there were contradictions. A lack of conviction in her tone as well as in the hard rock on the album, one stanza of which reads: "Talking fast 'bout the past/Tryin' to get the vote/Kneel for a dollar/While we scream and hold."

Lifestyles

Computer Trend in U.S.: Do the Work at Home

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Louise Priester used to key-punch insurance claims into a computer in the office of Blue Cross-Blue Shield of South Carolina. Now she does the same thing from a bedroom in her house in Columbia, S.C., using a terminal connected to the office's computer by telephone.

Like Priester, a small but growing number of workers are doing office work at home on small computers or terminals with typewriter keyboards. Corporations encourage the practice, to save commuting time for their employees and to retain workers, such as mothers of small children, who might not be able to hold conventional jobs.

Companies and workers say the new system can transform relationships between co-workers, between employees and employers and between workers and their families.

"What we're really talking about is returning production to the home, which is where it was before the Industrial Revolution," said Alvin Toffler, author of the book "The Third Wave." Although Toffler is dismissed by many as an unrealistic visionary, he has drawn attention to working at home with the phrase "the electronic cottage."

People have always worked at home, of course. Nearly 2.6 million people, or 3.2 percent of the U.S. labor force, worked at home in 1975, according to the latest figures available from the Census Bureau. More than one-third of them were farmers, and many of the rest were in business for themselves. What electronics can do is extend that option to more people in a diversity of occupations, including employees of large corporations.

Some see working at home as part of a trend in which telecommunications, as it grows more sophisticated, replaces transportation, as it grows more expensive because of rising energy costs.

Full-Time 'Telecommuters'

So far, the number of full-time "telecommuters" is small, probably only a few hundred in the United States. They are confined to jobs that lend themselves to solitary effort: writers, typists, computer programmers. Thousands of others in various jobs, including corporate executives, do extra work at home on personal computers or terminals.

The Minneapolis computer company Control Data has 60 of its 4,000 U.S. employees, mostly computer programmers, working at home. Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust in Chicago recently hired four people to transcribe recorded dictation in their homes and transmit the text to office computers.

Another Chicago firm, FMC, has installed terminals in the homes of four programmers who are on call at night to handle computer breakdowns. They used to get a phone call, hop in their car, take 45 minutes getting to the office, 15 minutes solving the problem and 45 minutes driving home," said Robert A. Coppola, FMC's manager of manufacturing systems. Now the programmers can solve the problem in their pajamas.

Work at home is done on terminals, word processors or computers that cost several thousand dollars. The devices either print out data on paper or display it on a television screen. In some cases, the terminal must be continuously linked by telephone with a central computer. In others, terminals and word processors have their own computing capacity. The worker uses the phone only to transmit the final work to the central computer.

Home typists for Continental Illinois record dictation off the telephone. They type the text and edit it on computer screens, then dial a special number, put the telephone receiver in a cradle and transmit the text over the phone line to the bank's computer.

Employees have mixed feelings about working at home. Although it gives them more freedom, it removes them from the social life of the office. Some think their fellow workers or supervisors mistrust those who work at home.

'Uninterrupted Periods'

"I still think there's a mentality around here that people who work at home are not working," said the vice president of a New York-based management consulting firm who works out of his home in Florida. His house contains a small computer, a word processor and a printer, allowing him to prepare reports.

John Pistacchi of Control Data, who last year worked at his home in San Jose, Calif., found that his business associates hesitated to call him because they did not want to disturb him at home, even though they knew he was working there.

There are others who might not be able to work at all except at home. "I have a small child and don't have to get a baby sitter," said Terry Medlin of Columbia, S.C., one of Blue Cross-Blue Shield's four "cottage keyers." She added, however, that working at home "gets kind of lonely some of the time." The hardest part, she said, is "putting yourself on a schedule."

Being with one's family can also be a distraction. David A. Pimley, a Control Data employee in Sunnyvale, Calif., who worked at home last year, said his daughter continued to go to a neighbor's house after school, even if her father was at home. "I was there to work, not to babysit," Pimley said.

Films

'The Competition': A Welcome Tonic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "The Competition" describes the experiences of fledgling pianists striving for remunerative honors in the annual Arabella Hillman contest in San Francisco. Woven into the scenario, you will not be surprised to learn, is the romance of a young man and woman who are competing for the top prize.

This is the first film of Joel Oliansky, who arrives from television with a sense of taste and humor. Important assets. The script he has written and ingratiatingly realized is a welcome tonic to a screen dominated of late by drug addicts, bank robbers and psychotic adolescents.

It is too soon to predict the financial fate of "The Competition," but it has a happy freshness of treatment and its music delights the ear (though its dialogue sometimes does not).

Richard Dreyfuss, an in-and-out actor, has improved presence — barbed and often in dinner jacket — as a musician whose vanity almost loses him his best girl, Amy Irving as his vulnerable sweetheart, Lee Remick as her sardonic teacher and Sam Wanamaker as the conniving conductor have been aptly cast, and the score, containing Chopin, Beethoven and Prokofiev rendered by the Los Angeles Philharmonic, has been impressively recorded. "The Competition" is showing (as "Le Concours") at the Marignan-Concorde Pathe, the Hauteville, the Olympic and the Hauteville in a similar vein. Rohmer's contemplation of Cupid's mischief-making has dry wit and eschews the customary sentimentalities. It is ultramodern, but the classic Gallic *esprit* colors its viewpoint.

The story is slight and four-cornered. A young postal clerk is enamored of a woman some years his senior. She is in love with a married man who is breaking off



Richard Dreyfuss, Amy Irving in "The Competition."

It does not seek to snare the belly laugh but is of deeper investigation. Rohmer films such as "Ma Nuit chez Maud" and "Le Genou de Claire" have marked originality, refined intelligence, and lovely sparkle and spontaneity.

His latest, "La Femme de l'Avant" (at the Monte Carlo, the Imperial Pathe, the Olympic and the Hauteville) is in a similar vein. Rohmer's contemplation of Cupid's mischief-making has dry wit and eschews the customary sentimentalities. It is ultramodern, but the classic Gallic *esprit* colors its viewpoint.

The story is slight and four-cornered. A young postal clerk is enamored of a woman some years his senior. She is in love with a married man who is breaking off

their affair because his wife has become pregnant and will be home-bound. The clerk, out of itching curiosity, trails the married pair when they stroll in a park and during his spying happens to meet a bright, brash, teen-ager. Rohmer studies — and lets us study — the characters and situations, but leaves solutions to the audience's imagination. The married couple are merely sketched, shadowy background figures. It is the ebb and tide of the relations between the young man and the two women — the deserted mistress and the mocking schoolgirl — that provide the puzzling skirmishes of amour.

The astute direction guides a trio of players to excellent performances of remarkable naturalness. Philippe Marlaud as the troubled protagonist learning love's lesson, Marie Riviere as the abandoned lady and Anne-Laure Meury as the chatterbox girl have been cast to perfection. The French cinema is to be congratulated on this provocative and inventive film by one of its notable directors.

U.S. Theater Festival Set

BALTIMORE — A theater festival featuring acting troupes from 12 nations on three continents will be staged at Baltimore theaters for three weeks beginning June 6, city officials said.

The festival producer, Al Kraizer, said it will be the first international theater festival of such magnitude ever organized in the United States.

Satyajit Ray's "Jalsaghar" ("Le Salon de Musique") is filled with exquisite artistry. It discloses a dilapidated maharaja who, impoverished by changing social circumstances, can no longer serve as a patron of music and dance and whose decline is made still more bitter by the rise of the vulgar, enriched bourgeoisie. The tale is of his farewell to life and of the weird premonitions of death that come to him. Ray has given these episodes sinister fascination; for example, he symbolizes the inevitable with a spider crawling across the maharaja's portrait. The entire motion picture is one of profound and moving melancholy, its dark subject illuminated by the brilliance of an uncommon screen talent.

Segovia Sets Guitar Competition

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Spanish classical guitarist Andres Segovia has announced that he will establish an international competition for young guitarists, the first being planned for Oct. 9-14 at Leeds Castle in Kent, England, with Segovia as chairman of an eight-member jury.

"A donation of \$50,000 has been made for the competition," said Segovia, who has been touring the United States. "First prize will be £1,000 and 10 concerts in England and probably 10 in Spain."

"I am a kind of pedagogical grandfather," the 87-year-old guitar master added, explaining that though none of his pupils will enter, there might be "the pupil of the pupil of the pupil."

Entrants must be professional classical guitarists born on or after Oct. 14, 1950. The competition sponsors are two sherry trade associations.

International Herald Tribune provides essential business reading.

So does Olivetti.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune & Olivetti

When the readership of International Herald Tribune goes up, Olivetti is delighted. Because this means that more and more business people need documented information. And therefore this means that the interest in Olivetti and in its data processing equipment has also grown. Because today reliable information is an inseparable partner of data processing and Olivetti is Europe's leading manufacturer and one of the world's major operators in this field.

To understand why, just take a closer look at some of the facts. 2,400 research workers in the Ivrea laboratories — some of the largest in Europe — are designing the future. 53,500 people are working in 28 plants distributed in 10 nations. 32 foreign subsidiaries and more than 100 general agents

are engaged in direct sales throughout 140 countries. 9,300 servicing technicians, 3,000 software specialists. By virtue of this Olivetti today offers the widest range existing of distributed data processing systems and equipment for office automation. In fact with its network of terminals and concentrators spreading from the North Pole to the boundaries of the Australian deserts, Olivetti does away with continental distances ensuring the organization and flow of information. And with the world's most complete line of electronic typewriters Olivetti has recently brought a new dimension into everyday office jobs — the possibility of increasing productivity while helping to make work more creative. So, in 1980 the turnover amounted

to approximately 2,540 million dollars. 65% of this is accounted for outside the Italian market. A turnover coming from sales but also from technologies, covered by international patents, that Olivetti exports worldwide, U.S.A. and Japan included. And it is this turnover, this presence extending everywhere, the advanced solutions of its technology that make it possible to affirm that Olivetti is wherever there are people who want essential business reading. That Olivetti is wherever there's International Herald Tribune.

olivetti

Coming April 4

The International Herald Tribune special supplement on International Fashion edited by Hebe Dorsey with contributions by

Karl Lagerfeld, Sophia Loren, Paloma Picasso, Princess Irena von Furstenberg, Baronne Guy de Rothschild, Eugenia Sheppard, Art Buchwald, Prudence Glynn, Duchesse d'Orleans.

For further information contact the International Herald Tribune: 81 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.

Tel: 747-12-65. Telex: 613595.

103 Kingsway, London WC2B 6QX, United Kingdom.

Tel: 242-5173. Telex: 262009.

Or your local IHT representative.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Investing in Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is asking for \$2 billion in aid to finance a three-year development program meant to reinvigorate Zimbabwe's war-ravaged economy. Whether that is a lot of money or only a little bit depends on what you measure it against. It is, for example, slightly more than the total amount of development aid requested in the Reagan administration's first budget. But it is less than the projected cost of a nuclear aircraft carrier. It is a sum referred to as peanuts when it is being slashed from any of a dozen major U.S. social programs. But for a country of 7.5-million people like Zimbabwe, it could be the difference between recovery and economic collapse, with the attendant political fallout.

The West's response to Mr. Mugabe's plea for help will have a significant impact in Africa. It will influence the attitudes of countries that are rich in oil like Nigeria and strategically important cobalt like Zaire. But most of all, it will influence Zimbabwe, which is strategically located and rich in chrome. Besides, Mr. Mugabe has earned the support of the West. He has presided over a generally peaceful transition under exceptionally difficult circumstances. It has also been a transition marked by an absence of racism and militant ideology.

But major problems remain. Guerrilla fighters without jobs are a time bomb. Former guerrilla leader Joseph Nkomo is one of

several ministers who constitute a political threat. The most productive land is still primarily in white hands. And the economy is just beginning to show signs of coming back from five years of sharp decline, which reduced real per capita income below 1965 levels.

There is need to rebuild and modernize the country's industrial plant, to redistribute land and make all agriculture at least as efficient as the white cash-crop sector, and most of all, perhaps, to create jobs. Not only are there the idle former guerrillas to think of, although they are the immediate problem, but Zimbabwe has a population growth rate of about 3.8 percent, one of the highest in the world. Until the birth rate is reduced, the work force will grow rapidly.

The Reagan administration has wisely elected to go along with President Carter's proposal to provide \$225 million in aid to Zimbabwe over three years. That is more than 10 percent of the total sought by Zimbabwe. Given the importance of the investment, the rest of the Western lending community can surely provide the rest.

One thing President Reagan should keep in mind, though. And his European friends are likely to remind him of it. It will not be possible to be uncritically supportive of South Africa and still have the investment in Zimbabwe pay off.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Taxing Business

Perhaps you feel that the United States needs more vigorous speculation in commercial real estate. Perhaps, in your opinion, the national economy is being strangled by a shortage of shopping centers. In that case, you will enthusiastically support the sweeping changes that the Reagan administration proposes for the taxation of business. Otherwise, you ought to think twice.

Perhaps you think that the automobile industry is already sufficiently favored by the tax code, despite its terrific financial losses, and already provides sufficient incentives to investors. The Reagan bill would actually lengthen the present depreciation schedules for the dies, patterns and other special tools that are roughly half of an automobile company's investment flow. Of all major industries, the automobile manufacturers would be offered the least by this bill. If you doubt the wisdom of that balance, you need to take another look at this bill.

This revision of business taxation is an attempt at simplification — radical simplification, impelled by the same radical spirit that touches every part of the Reagan tax policy. By simplifying and sharply speeding up the depreciation of most business assets, the bill attempts to compensate investors for inflation. But there could hardly be a better illustration of the familiar principle of tax law that fairness requires complexity, and the law can be made simpler only by making it less fair.

The drastic increase in tax benefits for commercial buildings is intended to induce a wave of construction of new factories. But the administration chose not to distinguish between factories and stores. Its bill would allow the depreciation of owner-occupied stores in 10 years and rented stores in 15. There are already uneasy murmurs of protest

from small businesses that typically use rented space and see their larger and richer competitors paying less for their quarters because they are able to build their own and depreciate them faster.

These extraordinary increases in depreciation benefits may well encourage more investment. But they will certainly create a two-class system of business taxation, in which the heavily capitalized companies pay little tax while all the others pay much more. The administration seems to feel that all investment is equally good and equally to be spurred on. But it's not always the high-investment industries that promise the greatest progress in technology or productivity. In some of them — steel comes to mind — even substantial investment might bring only marginal improvement in a field that does not require expansion of production capacity.

The Reagan administration's proposed simplifications are not, in fact, so simple as they look. Congress is now about to begin rewriting the president's bill. As the debate begins, it will be useful to remember that these changes in the depreciation rules would affect different industries very differently. When the Reagan bill calls for five-year depreciation of machinery, that includes both the auto dies now depreciated in three years and the oil refineries now depreciated in 16 years. The eccentric distribution of these benefits would powerfully affect the terms on which companies and industries compete with each other. There is no evidence whatever, in its program or in its testimony, that the administration has thought much about these consequences. That's a good reason for Congress to think about them very carefully indeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tides of Taste

It's hard not to smile at a report that the great chef Michel Guerard is bored with *nouvelle cuisine*, the movement toward simpler, lighter dishes that now all but dominates expensive French restaurants everywhere. The new cooking was, even before Mr. Guerard, a worthy revolt. And if some diners found the helpings skimpy, and more Oriental than French, there were brilliant moments: extraordinary vegetables, veritable haikus of fish, miraculous sauces of vinegar instead of fat. But it went too far, and it grew solemn.

After a decade, says Mr. Guerard, there is a sameness to the new cuisine. Too many restaurants serve it. Apprentices cook it and charge as much as masters. It has become an

excuse for fresh-food freakishness. Culinary rebellion would seem as inevitable as boredom at glass-box architecture. So Mr. Guerard wants to add some classic dishes — cooked meats in rich sauces, say. And also perhaps some plainer dishes, even sausages. He seeks, in short, an equilibrium of classic, popular, *nouvelle* and authentically original.

We wonder, though, if more aggressive reactions against modernism may follow. If *nouvelle* gives way to a conservative eclecticism, can gothic feasts be far behind? Mounting roasts? Twelve-course dinners? If *nouvelle* is no longer *nouvelle*, maybe the next rediscovered fashion will be the after-dinner nap.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow and World Terrorism

As long as terrorists continue to be able to find sanctuary behind Communist frontiers and in countries friendly to the Soviet Union, terrorism will remain a threat. It would be naive to believe that international terrorism could be exterminated simply by attacking its roots in Moscow. On the other hand, it will not be possible to combat it effectively

unless Moscow collaborates actively in international measures.

It is thus absolutely justifiable for the U.S. government to use the lever of "linkage" in this connection. It is probably the only way to get the Soviet Union to use its influence in persuading the "freedom movements" it supports to confine themselves to nonviolent methods.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Today's editorial reads: "Are 'dummy' directors to be abolished? When one man is found figuring as a director in 20, 40, 60 corporations, he is merely a dummy in most if not all of them. Members of banking houses have begun to withdraw from the directorates of railway companies. During the period of financial reorganization of railways, the advice and cooperation of bankers were needed in their directorates, but that period has passed. Recent investigations have enforced the fact that in becoming directors of corporations, men incur the necessity of really knowing something of the affairs of the companies they assume to direct."

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1931

PARIS — Alarm and distrust engendered by the proposed Austro-German customs union secretly negotiated by Vienna and Berlin yesterday overshadowed the first meeting of a committee for study of the European union plan sponsored by Aristide Briand, France's foreign minister. Mr. Briand meets the British ambassador, Mr. Henderson, today, when it is expected France will receive Britain's opinion as to whether the pact to abolish customs barriers between Austria and Germany warrants diplomatic intervention. It was learned that Britain was urged to join France, Italy and Czechoslovakia in a project to demand ending the new accord.



Skepticism Dogs Chun's Vow of New Era

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL — The inauguration on March 3 of Chun Doo Hwan as president of South Korea, put an end to 16 long months of transition government that underscored the frailty not only of the nation's politics but of U.S. influence as well.

The tumultuous period began on Oct. 26, 1979, with the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. In the months that followed, there were worker riots, student demonstrations, a military takeover, insurrection in a provincial capital, purges of civilian as well as military leaders, a new constitution, the dissolution of all political parties and emancipation of the press.

It ended with a pro forma ceremony, the installation of President Chun, 50, who was an obscure major general when it all began.

The United States, which maintains a military force of 39,000 men in South Korea, exercised only peripheral influence on the course of events. At best, according to a highly placed diplomat, Washington helped to moderate the situation, possibly averting something worse than what actually happened.

What began with the promise of a democratic government chosen in free and open elections ended in a military-dominated administration — albeit one that has pledged a better life, with justice, and a more liberal society.

Hope for the new government is still alive, but skepticism runs deep.

The events of the last 16 months proved that South Korea needs the kind of strong leadership that Mr. Park gave the country during 18 years of dramatic economic progress, but they also proved that South Korea needs a form of government different from what Mr. Park gave it. This was clear from the moment the assassin's bullets struck him down.

After his death, the constitution that Mr. Park imposed in 1972, under martial law, was found to be unpalatable, so a compromise was struck. There would be a transition period during which a new constitution would be written.

During the transition, additional Park failures were disclosed. One important failure was the absence of effective civilian leadership. Another was widespread corruption in the army, in the bureaucracy, in politics, in the Korean Central Intelligence Agency among the men who had surrounded Mr. Park. President Chun and his fellow generals purged the corrupt and also what they saw as the inefficient.

Coup in 1961
But has anything changed, other than the cast of characters?

President Chun promised, in his inaugural speech, to create a "new era," to free South Korea from the threat of war, from poverty and the abuse of power. But he acknowledged that the "new era" was still to begin.

Mr. Chun rose to power in a coup in 1961, but over the years he kept the military out of politics. After his assassination, martial law brought Mr. Chun and other generals into politics to an ever-increasing extent.

For the last 10 months, their political role has been direct and overt.

Shuffling some officers out of uniform and into politics, while sending others back to the field, promises to be a tough job. Already there have been reports of separate military power blocs emerging.

One major hope of change comes from Mr. Chun's repeated promise to step down after completing the seven-year term to which the constitution limits him. Clearly, however, many South Koreans, as well as many Ameri-

cans, are skeptical. And the fact that Mr. Chun repeats the pledge with the regularity of the weather report is cited as evidence that he is aware of this skepticism.

Mr. Chun has cited Mr. Park's failure to step down voluntarily as the source of the abuses of power he says he intends to uproot — and as the reason for his promise to set a precedent for a peaceful change of power.

But stepping down is one thing. Choosing and grooming a successor is another. And Mr. Chun's constitution, like Mr. Park's, sets up no machinery for selecting the next president, at least none that is considered altogether acceptable.

A Ruthless Man

Opinions of Mr. Chun vary widely, but there is almost universal agreement that he is a man entirely different from Mr. Park. A U.S. military official who dealt with Mr. Chun when he commanded the Defense Security Command, an organization that serves as a watchdog over the armed forces, described Mr. Chun this way:

"He is a very strong-willed man who is convinced of his own capacity to run the country. He is not very sophisticated but is willing to take extra time to learn the ropes. He listens on issues that are still undecided and will gather advice from a variety of sources. But once he's made up his mind that's it."

"He demands intense loyalty from his people. You're either for him or against him — no middle ground. And for those who are for him, anything goes. They are very protective of him. But if you're against him, watch out. He is a ruthless man."

Mr. Chun has also been described as vain, "terribly unsophisticated about running South Korea in the 1980s," and "paranoid about the North Korean threat," but "totally ethical and clean."

Mr. Park was educated under the Japanese, when they ran Korea

as a colony, graduated from the Japanese military academy and served as an officer in the Japanese army in World War II. Mr. Chun and the key generals around him are graduates of the Korean military academy, the first class to get four years of U.S.-oriented training.

From a distance, Mr. Chun gives an impression of sincerity. South Korean officials complain that foreigners tend to look at the reforms he has ordered through glasses that blur the improvements he is trying to make and leave in focus only those portions that suggest a power grab.

There is no question that Mr. Chun has ferreted out some corrupt officials.

However, while his purge of the nation's politicians did strike at venality, which had developed during Mr. Park's years, it also wiped out all organized centers of political influence not under Mr. Chun's control.

Now, to develop what Mr. Chun calls a "modern industrial democracy," South Korea finds itself starting from scratch, with new political parties and an almost totally new roster of politicians.

The first test at the ballot box will come on Wednesday, when a new National Assembly is selected. All the candidates have reportedly been screened by Chun's old watchdog unit, the Defense Security Command, and his party was given its choice of the lot.

When the National Assembly is convened, Mr. Chun's promise to permit criticism of the government will get its first test.

Mr. Chun has diluted big-business control of news agencies, newspapers, and TV stations, and purged almost 700 newsmen. His military-dominated legislative assembly passed a basic press law in December, providing for government confiscation of printed material or film and subjecting radio and TV programs to direct government guidance. Mr. Chun himself

is given the authority over such details as times and frequency of radio and TV commercials.

On foreign affairs, an area in which Mr. Park was rated an expert, Mr. Chun has raised his first test. By commuting, opposition leader Kim Dae Jung's death sentence to an indefinite (up to life) prison term, Mr. Chun averted what could have been a major international blowup, damaging his image in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

U.S. Welcome

According to a highly placed diplomat, President Reagan was not prepared to welcome Mr. Chun into the White House if Mr. Kim had been executed. Mr. Chun did get his welcome to the White House, on Jan. 23-Feb. 7 visit to the United States.

"It was important to him, but not critical," the diplomat said. "In Korean eyes, it made him more legitimate, but he would have made the grade [here], anyway."

The Reagan invitation gave Mr. Chun the stamp of U.S. approval and concluded what the diplomat called a process of the United States adjusting to Mr. Chun's takeover.

"First," he said, "the United States went through a sore period [with Chun], then a period of reserve and, from September on, came progressive normalization."

Former President Carter's policy of urging South Korea to select a government with a broad base of support at the time it assumed power failed, although the diplomat said that Mr. Chun may yet achieve such support.

"South Koreans," he said, "are becoming more educated, more affluent, more foreign-oriented and more sophisticated. Something more of a political role [for the people] is needed."

Mr. Chun, he went on, may yet turn out to be the one to give it to them.

©1981, Los Angeles Times.

Grading Washington Reporters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Whenever a Washington reporter is asked these days, there is invariably a discussion about the reaction of the Washington press corps to the Reagan administration and the new, more Republican Congress. Often, the operative question is: Are you guys (the press) going to give them (the Republicans) a chance?

The question reflects the public perception of a sizeable gap between the voters who chose a government and the reporters who cover it. The reality of that gap is confirmed by a new Brookings Institution book, "The Washington Reporters," by my old friend and sometimes colleague, Stephen Hess.

In 1978, Mr. Hess surveyed a cross section of 476 Washington journalists comprising almost two-fifths of those covering the national government for American commercial news organizations. The results demonstrate convincingly that the press corps in this city is no reflection demographically of the country to which it is reporting.

Overeducated
We are younger, whiter, more male and far better educated than the people for whom we write and broadcast. The largest bloc of reporters, three of eight, are in their 30s; only one in six suffers, as I do, from the post-50 blues. More than 96 percent are white; almost 80 percent are males.

We are vastly overeducated — 98.3 percent have some college training, almost half have some graduate training and one-third have graduate degrees, with most of the formal training outside the field of journalism in humanities or liberal arts.

The Northeast is over-represented and President Reagan's West greatly under-represented, being the home of less than one in 10 Washington reporters.

Mr. Hess was too polite to ask, but I'm sure we are skewed another way — being better-paid than

most of those in our audiences, even though a surprising lot of us drift out of reporting into other, presumably better-paying work after age 40.

What most concerns people about the Washington press corps — its possible political prejudice — is not a point on which Mr. Hess chooses to be definitive. He made no independent effort to define or categorize the beliefs of his subjects, but he did ask the reporters themselves if they "feel there is a political bias in the Washington press corps."

Only a small fraction of his sample answered the question, and they split down the middle — 51 to 49 percent — in their yes-and-no answers. Of those who did think there was a bias, however, 96 percent said it was in the liberal direction.

On the other hand, only 42 percent of the whole group classified their own views as liberal (compared to 39 percent middle-of-the-road and 19 percent conservative) and 47 percent claimed to be more conservative than their perception of the press corps as a whole.

My own view, for what it is worth, is that there is about as much ideology in the average Washington reporter as there is vermouth in a good martini. Not much. At this moment in history, most of us as citizens are hoping

that Ronald Reagan and the Republicans can slay the dragon of inflation. It is wracking our budgets on everything from cars to college tuition as much as it is years.

But whatever we hope as citizens, our professional attitude as journalists toward any set of politicians — including the ones now governing here — has to be one of skepticism. It's our job, as Mr. Hess understands, to poke behind the rhetoric of presidential pronouncements and examine the evidence that supports the claims for the particular elixir this government is peddling.

Mr. Hess faults us — and rightly, I think — for relying too much on interviews and too little on documented evidence, for chasing too many spec stories and spending too little time examining long-term trends.

His book is a reminder to those of us in the business that with the increasing editorial freedom and journalistic autonomy we have gained in our reporting jobs, we have a commensurate burden of responsibility. And, whether or not it's a consolation to the readers, it suggests that there are shortcomings in the Washington press corps that are more serious than our widely assumed but dubious political bias.

©1981, The Washington Post.

Taiwan Friend By Arn

By Flora Lew

HARRIMAN, N.Y. — Congressional critics of advanced fighter jets for Taiwan, such as New York Senator Stephen Solarz, now feel it likely to be any significant contribution to it in the administration.

And yet, senior U.S. officials say Taiwan has no tary need for the plane FX — while Northrup a al Dynamics compete for model to be chosen. The pressure to sell, some s from the industry and th lobby still pushing to uppe tions with Taiwan.

This is another, clear of the United States ahead with key foreign p- sions in terms of an arm steat of making military on the basis of need and i of a considered foreign p-

A group of experts from the government, news, military and busi munities, spent a long, weekend at Arden House cussing the "China Facto policy. Predictably, the t controversial issues were the Taiwan and security tion, including possible sales, with Peking.

The argument came whether more arms sal good way to cement i with both parts of wha theoretically "one Ch whether military restraint able. It parallels the about arms sales in th East and other areas. T friends are to be in th reflects a powerful pove as in international relati

Military Sen

In a way, it does m sense for strictly milita not because anybody's i improved. All armed f having the newest weapo civilians enjoy new hous pliances, and a certain w be developed between and users. Being the a which means helping to involvement in maintain provision of spare parts- the U.S. military as ticks to contacts and in other military establishm

But that is the strict intelligence side of the the other side are the fr resentments provoked, U.S. participation in fa fighting in other coun most of all, the increas that result from encoun rages.

The special irony o arms race is that just not even really milita. Peking's forces are growing weaker as ol grow older. But short supply, which the Uni simply couldn't provi most advanced technol it wouldn't provide, d agree that whatever W does won't make a R difference, though it m taken as an offensive i Russians.

Taiwan, on the other never been safer since i revolution. Peking has cut its defense budget a tarized Fukien Province Taiwan Strait. The Chi these decisions for thei sons, mainly to free re economic development, serve nonetheless to Taiwan's security.

So the motives behind ment are all political an al. They aren't even for arguments expressed in weaponry. To far they are domestic U.S. arguments in which ideol tions have veiled theos ty strategic rhetoric.

This is neither a wise way to deal with a world. Failure to dev principles of how we w on with other countries friends — can't be s pattered over by disha tary supplies.

The Reagan admin China policy remains i the campaign blunders a dictions, and its policy Russians so far consist words but no guidelines issues such as SALT missiles. The first need out and to spell out th

The reaction in both Moscow to some sale de depend largely on whet the policy context is clear. The administration out high-level meetings cow until it has clarifi view of the issues.

This is sound. Now rule out new arms sal affecting both Taiwan i until it has a China p when it does, one expert Secretary of State Ale Hsieh Jr. should fly to P plain it. That, too, work

©1981, The New York

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney
Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairman

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.
Paris No 73 B 212, 179/181, av. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly.
New York: Tel. 467-0445; Telex 610713 Herald, Paris-Cable: Herald.
Paris: Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thompson; U.S. subscription
price: \$225 yearly; Second class postage paid at Long Island City,
N.Y., 11101-0190; International Herald Tribune, All rights reserved.
Consentation Publication No 34 211.
General Manager: Asia: Alain Lemerle; 24-24 Montmartre, Room
1801, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-23 50 18/19; Telex: 61170 18735252.

Lee W. Huebner
Philip M. Felt
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Klaidman
Publish
Executive
Editor
Deputy E
Chief Editor

Roland Finson
René Bondy
Francis Desmousses
Richard H. Morgan
Associate P
Director of P
Director of C
Director of A

سكذمان الاصل

Why Morgan is known as the most professional manager of international syndications



Specialists in Morgan's syndications group consult regularly on developments in international financings. Meeting in London are, from left, Stephen Holcomb and Felicia Wai from Hong Kong and, from London, Patrick Fearon, James Fuschetti, Mary Gibbons, who heads the group, Michael Waterhouse, and Ralph Bunche Jr.

When a multinational corporation, a government, or a government agency seeks international financing, it expects the lead bank to act with discretion, innovation, and speed. The market calls these qualities professionalism, and in the market Morgan Guaranty is widely known as the most professional manager of bank loan syndications.

The Morgan Bank's international lending specialists earned this reputation managing or co-managing some 225 multibank loans, totaling more than \$60 billion, over the past five years.

Benefits for lenders

Banks that participate in large international loans value Morgan's feel of the total market, formed by continuous communication among our experts based in London, Paris, Hong Kong, and New York. These banks like our skill in shaping

and managing a financing and our thoroughness in preparing loan documentation.

Benefits for borrowers

Our standing among international lenders is especially important to the borrower. Putting together a major financing requires not only knowledge of the sources of funds, but access to them and keen judgment in choosing among them.

That keen judgment is another plus for borrowers. It ensures that terms, maturity, and options will be tailored to the purpose of the loan and to market conditions.

Morgan's syndication specialists span the world's money centers with a compact, fast-moving team. They can give the borrower speedy decisions at each step in the negotiation of a complex deal.

Their professionalism has helped clients meet

a wide range of credit needs. Short-term capital loans to finance trade. Medium-term revolving credits for corporations or for countries with development needs. Longer-term financing for projects which generate funds for repayment. We provide these for governments, state-owned corporations, nationalized industries, central banks, and many of the world's largest companies.

Call any Morgan office

To find out how we might serve you, consult a Morgan syndication specialist through any of our offices, worldwide.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015. Offices in key financial centers around the world.

The Morgan Bank

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Noranda Plans Offer for MacMillan Shares

ONTARIO — Noranda Mines said it will offer the equivalent of 56 million dollars (about \$47.41) per share in cash and convertible preferred stock for 8.9 million common shares and half of the convertible preferred stock of MacMillan Bloedel.

The offer, which the company said will be mailed later this week, is part of a "takeover" offer by British Columbia Resources Investment Corp., to purchase an additional 6.2 million shares at 46 Canadian dollars (about \$39) each. If successful, the offer would increase BC's stake to 44 percent, fully diluted, from 20 percent and would give it control of MacMillan.

Mitsubishi Group to Terminate China Contract

KYO — The Mitsubishi industrial group Tuesday became the first Japanese company to terminate a major contract with China because of a dispute over the group's withdrawal of its industrial investment in drive. The group announced it planned to terminate an \$8.5-billion (\$676.6-million) contract to help build a \$5-billion steel mill near Shanghai.

The group said it wanted to cancel the contract as of the recent outbreak in large development projects, but Mitsubishi, after Japanese companies, had refused to accept the cancellation.

The group said that last month the group conveyed its decision to the Chinese government and presented a detailed compensation plan. The group has no reason to assume that China has changed its decision to "terminate the steel mill," the spokesman said.

Kleiner to Cut Steel Work Force by 16%

ST. LOUIS — West Germany's modernization of four steel plants in West Germany will reduce the company's producing work force of 17,000 by 16 percent, managing board member Herbert Glensow said Tuesday.

The measures — to be fully implemented in about three years — will save 250 million Deutsche marks annually in energy and personnel costs. He also said that steel capacity at two plants will be cut by 120 percent.

The company will continue its policy of diversifying away from steel expanding elsewhere, particularly in engineering and mining technology, Mr. Glensow said, adding that investment in the current year will reach last year's level of 255.8 million DM.

Dunlop Claims No Knowledge of Purchases

NDON — A Dunlop Holdings spokesman said the company has no information on the source of renewed buying of its shares which has pushed the price to 67 pence from 60 pence before the weekend.

The spokesman said the company welcomes the British government's statement plans to introduce provisions to curb investors from accumulating shares.

Phillips Locates Oil in British North Sea

RTLESVILLE, Okla. — Phillips Petroleum said it has found oil in the North Sea. The company said it operates with four other companies in the U.K. sector of the North Sea.

The discovery, located about a kilometer northeast of a previously discovered field, is at rates between 1,438 barrels and 8,769 barrels a day, it is being regarded as a producer. Phillips said. The company has a 35-percent share of the block. Fina Exploration has 30 percent, (U.K.) 17.8 percent. Century Power & Light and Scottish Marine hold the rest.

Australia Lures National Semiconductor

PERTH — The Australian government Tuesday offered to provide land and buildings for National Semiconductor, the U.S. microelectronics company, to set up a silicon-wafer fabrication plant in Canberra. The land and buildings, valued at 19 million Australian dollars (\$16.2 million), would be provided in return for a commitment by the company to transfer of existing and future technology, most favored customer status to products, assistance with product development and the training of staff.

The total capital cost of the project was estimated at \$100 million. National Semiconductor's managing director for Australia, Jack Rutherford, said he was sure his company would respond favorably to the offer.

Exxon Reports Increase in Oil, Gas Reserves

NEW YORK — In its annual report released Tuesday, Exxon said its first time since 1971 its proved oil and natural gas reserves increased worldwide.

The report said proved developed reserves of crude oil increased by 1.5 billion barrels to 10.5 billion barrels at the end of 1980. Exxon's proved oil reserves are larger than the national reserves of Canada, Norway or the United Kingdom.

The report also said that Exxon's gas reserves increased by 1.5 trillion cubic feet to 7.5 trillion cubic feet at the end of 1980. Exxon's gas reserves are larger than the national reserves of the United Kingdom, Norway or the United Kingdom.

The report also said that Exxon's oil and gas production increased by 1.5 million barrels a day to 1.5 million barrels a day at the end of 1980. Exxon's oil and gas production is larger than the national production of the United Kingdom, Norway or the United Kingdom.

Production Unchanged

panies benefit from upward in reserve estimates but gains increase their net proven reserves are calculated on a conservative basis, and often do, against them at banks.

When Exxon announced its intention to take over Reliance in May, 1979, the major U.S. oil company was under sharp scrutiny for the ways in which they were investing their large profits. Exxon's \$1.2-billion offer was about twice the book value of Reliance at the time.

At its 1979 news conference announcing the new "energy-saving" motor controller and its bid for Reliance, Exxon said the device could best be marketed by acquiring Reliance, one of the nation's largest makers of electric motors.

The FTC challenged Exxon's acquisition, saying that the oil company had already entered the electric motor industry and that the acquisition of a potential competitor should be blocked on antitrust grounds.

U.S. and Japan Stress 'Free Trade' at Talks

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Japan's foreign minister agreed Tuesday to honor the "principle of free trade," but made no formal decision on whether Tokyo should limit exports of cars to the United States.

The agreement that came out of the meeting is, first, that a major objective is to preserve the principle of free trade. Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said following a White House meeting.

"As to the specifics of what methods might be followed in pursuance of this objective, there will continue to be discussions between the two sides," Mr. Ito said. "At this time we did not go into the specifics of what kinds of steps might be desirable on the part of Japan."

(Japanese government sources said Mr. Ito, in his talks on Monday, pledged Japan's readiness to help the United States reconstruct its auto industry. Reuters reported from Tokyo.)

Decline in Exports Seen

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's February vehicle exports are expected to show a decline to about 300,000 from 331,539 in January but will still be up about 30 percent from February 1980, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Tuesday.

Bonn Says Output Rise Not a Trend

WEST GERMANY — Industrial production increased 1.8 percent in January after a downward revised December decline of 2.2 percent, Economics Ministry figures showed Tuesday.

The ministry said the seasonally adjusted increase reflected recovery from an unusually large number of factory closings around Christmas rather than a significant turnaround in the key indicator.

Production in the two-month period covering January and December, which the ministry said was a better measure of the trend in industrial output, declined 2 percent.

From Frankfurt, meanwhile, the Bundesbank said it informed banks that the so-called gentlemen's agreement to restrict lending abroad will not be renewed at the end of March.

Restraint Urged

The Bundesbank spokesman said the letter sent to banks indicated that the central bank would be grateful if they would exercise restraint in future lending to nonresidents. The Bundesbank further urged banks not to sell their own floating-rate debt to foreigners.

The agreement, reached in December, was an attempt to limit capital exports, which were hindering the financing of the current-account deficit.

Under it, banks had agreed to hold back on unnecessary long-term credits abroad. A parallel restraint in the issue of Deutsche mark Eurobonds was also agreed to for fear the bonds would be sold mostly to domestic investors.

U.S. Seeks Sale of Silver

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent to Congress its formal request for legislation authorizing the sale of 139.5 million Troy ounces of silver and other minerals in the strategic stockpile. The previously announced sale requires congressional approval.

The government has set a net borrowing target of 27 billion DM for 1981, but a Finance Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that borrowing may go higher. Final approval of the 1981 budget is expected at the end of April, and no new official net borrowing figures are likely to be announced before then, he added.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 24, 1981, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	DM	F.F.	Yen	Sfr	£	Scd	DKr	Nkr
American Express	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of America	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Montreal	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Paris	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Rome	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Spain	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Sweden	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Switzerland	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Tokyo	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Vienna	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Zurich	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of London	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of New York	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of San Francisco	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of West Germany	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of France	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Italy	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Netherlands	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Belgium	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Luxembourg	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Greece	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Portugal	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Spain	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Sweden	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Switzerland	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Tokyo	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Vienna	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Zurich	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of London	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of New York	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of San Francisco	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of West Germany	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of France	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Italy	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Netherlands	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Belgium	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Luxembourg	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Greece	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bank of Portugal	2.25	3.25	110.00	360.00	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

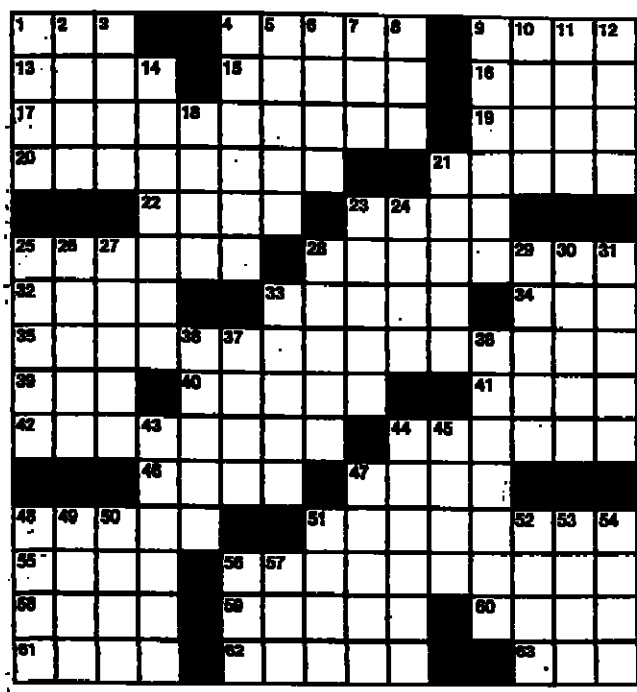
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Chicago Futures					CATTLE					WT. BILLS					Open High Low Close Chg.					Open High Low Close Chg.				
March 24, 1981					5000 lbs. cash per lb.					52 1/2% bills					Silver					Open High Low Close Chg.				
SUGAR					Apr					May					Apr					Apr				
1100 lb. (cents per lb.)					May					Jun					May					May				
Mar	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Apr	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Jun	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	May	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Apr	120.00	120.00	120.00
Apr	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	May	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Jul	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Jun	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	May	120.00	120.00	120.00
May	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Jun	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Aug	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Jul	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Jun	120.00	120.00	120.00
Jun	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Jul	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Sep	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Aug	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Jul	120.00	120.00	120.00
Jul	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Aug	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Oct	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Sep	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Aug	120.00	120.00	120.00
Aug	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Sep	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Nov	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Oct	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Sep	120.00	120.00	120.00
Sep	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Oct	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Dec	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Nov	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Oct	120.00	120.00	120.00
Oct	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Nov	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Jan	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Dec	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Nov	120.00	120.00	120.00
Nov	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Dec	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Feb	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Jan	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Dec	120.00	120.00	120.00
Dec	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Jan	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Mar	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Feb	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	Jan	120.00	120.00	120.00
Jan	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Feb	62.00	62.00	61.75	62.00	Apr	80.00	80.00	80.25	80.00	Mar	31.00								

CORN					FEEDER CATTLE					PORK					FRESH BEEF					LUMBER				
5 bushels (cents per bushel)					500 lbs. cash per lb.					500 lbs. cash per lb.					500 lbs. cash per lb.					1000 bd. ft.				
Mar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Apr	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
May	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jun	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jul	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Aug	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Sep	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Oct	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Nov	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Dec	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jan	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Feb	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Mar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Apr	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
May	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jun	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jul	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Aug	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Sep	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Oct	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Nov	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Dec	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jan	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Feb	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Mar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Apr	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
May	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jun	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jul	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Aug	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Sep	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Oct	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Nov	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Dec	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jan	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Feb	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Mar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Apr	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
May	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jun	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jun	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jul	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jul	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Aug	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Sep	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Sep	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Oct	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Oct	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Nov	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Nov	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Dec	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Dec	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Jan	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Jan	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Feb	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Feb	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Mar	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Mar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	Apr	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
Apr	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	41.00	41.00	40.75	41.00	May	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00					
May	2.00	2.00																						

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



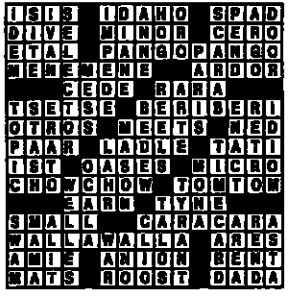
ACROSS

- 1 Handle clumsily
4 Minute groove
9 "For whither... goest..."
13 Skating star
15 Chant merrily
16 — Beauty (apple)
17 Out of dough
19 Birthstone for October
20 Valentine gifts, perhaps
21 A series of curls
22 "Gosh darn it!"
23 Three, in Munich
25 José flamenco dancer
28 Deplorably bad
32 Singletons
33 Palace for which Goya designed tapestries
34 Gardner
35 Readily
38 Wooden pin
40 Singer Frankie or Cleo

DOWN

- 41 Assured of success
42 Flashy
43 Kind of shop or circuit
46 TV emcee
47 Lecturing trip
48 Soap scent
51 Having a less healthy-looking complexion
55 Elderly
56 Left (deserted)
58 Lion's pride
59 Mississippi, the— State
60 Six, in old dice games
61 Postive
62 Pointed arches
63 Jasmine, e.g.
1 Foot soldier, in India
2 River through Firenze
3 Retorts are their fortes
4 Layers
5 Cities in N.Y., Ala., Ohio, etc.
6 Fabled birds
7 Kind
8 Jolson and Puccini
9 Canoe or Capricorn
10 Snake-dance specialist
11 Bradley
12 Long river in Zaire
14 Think of fondly
18 First elected governor of Alaska
21 — day (sundown)
23 Window adornment
24 Renovate
25 Sounds in a ghost story
26 Sitting pretty
27 Released
28 Like Corrigan's "Hurray"
29 Sunken fences
30 Get away from
31 Out of style
33 Photographer's product
36 Singer John
37 Place for the speaker
38 Lovey-dovey
43 Home of the Colossus
44 Plant with showy leaves
45 Period before the storm
47 Lake on Calif.-Nev. border
48 Genie's abode
49 Equal, in France
50 Bill of fare
51 Eye problem
52 Formal document
53 — homo
54 Mother of Zeus
56 Group on the lower Niger
57 Riding pony

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	16	14	57	Cloudy	
ALASKA	15	14	58	Foggy	
ARIZONA	15	14	59	Shiny	
ARKANSAS	16	14	60	Fair	
ATHENS	16	14	61	Fair	
AUSTRALIA	24	19	62	Overcast	
BANQUO	15	14	63	Overcast	
BEIRUT	15	14	64	Overcast	
BELGRADE	15	14	65	Overcast	
BELLEVILLE	15	14	66	Overcast	
BIRMINGHAM	15	14	67	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	15	14	68	Overcast	
BURENO AIRS	20	19	69	Fair	
CAIRO	22	13	70	Fair	
CABANLANCA	15	14	71	Overcast	
CHICAGO	15	14	72	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	15	14	73	Overcast	
COSTA DEL SOL	15	14	74	Overcast	
DUBLIN	15	14	75	Overcast	
EDINBURGH	15	14	76	Overcast	
FLORINCE	15	14	77	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	15	14	78	Overcast	
GENEVA	15	14	79	Overcast	
HONG KONG	27	21	80	Overcast	
HONOLULU	27	21	81	Overcast	
ISTANBUL	15	14	82	Overcast	
JAKARTA	28	22	83	Overcast	
JERUSALEM	15	14	84	Overcast	
JONASBURG	24	19	85	Overcast	
LAS PALMAS	24	19	86	Overcast	
LIMA	22	13	87	Overcast	
LISBON	18	14	88	Overcast	
LONDON	12	11	89	Rain	
LOS ANGELES	24	19	90	Overcast	
MADRID	16	14	91	Overcast	
MANILA	24	19	92	Overcast	
MEXICO CITY	24	19	93	Overcast	
MIAMI	24	19	94	Overcast	
MILAN	14	13	95	Overcast	
MONTREAL	14	13	96	Overcast	
MOSCOW	11	10	97	Overcast	
MURKIN	14	13	98	Overcast	
MUSAU	24	19	99	Overcast	
NEW DELHI	24	19	100	Overcast	
NEW YORK	18	14	101	Overcast	
OSLO	12	11	102	Overcast	
PARIS	12	11	103	Overcast	
PERCING	14	13	104	Overcast	
PRAGUE	12	11	105	Overcast	
RIO DE JANEIRO	27	21	106	Overcast	
ROME	14	13	107	Overcast	
SAN FRANCISCO	14	13	108	Overcast	
SAO PAULO	24	19	109	Overcast	
SEUL	11	10	110	Overcast	
SINGAPORE	20	16	111	Overcast	
STOCKHOLM	12	11	112	Overcast	
SYDNEY	25	17	113	Overcast	
TAIPEI	29	14	114	Overcast	
TEHRAN	20	16	115	Overcast	
TOKYO	12	11	116	Overcast	
TUNIS	18	14	117	Overcast	
VIENNA	12	11	118	Overcast	
WARSAW	18	14	119	Overcast	
WASHINGTON	12	11	120	Overcast	
ZURICH	17	13	121	Overcast	

Headlines from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0600, 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4480 kHz and 4330 Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.050, 7.230, 7.255, 9.470, 9.750, 12.690 and 15.750 kHz in the 40, 41, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.

North America: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

South America: 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

Asia: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

Africa: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 12.690, 7.230, 4.890, 5.775, 3.780, 1.970, 7.720, 11.700, 9.680, 1.290 in the 7.2, 41.2, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 25.3, 30.7 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

North America: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

South America: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

Asia: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

Africa: 1740 kHz and 1730 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.825, 9.680, 7.730 and 4.890 kHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 31, 43 and 49 meter bands.

Liverpool's Lamplighters Live On

United Press International

LONDON — Eight years ago, Liverpool extinguished its last gas lamp. Today, three lamplighters are still on the city payroll.

David Croft, chairman of the highways committee, has ordered an investigation into why the three, plus a helper, are collecting paychecks that over the past eight years have totaled £250,000 (about \$350,000).

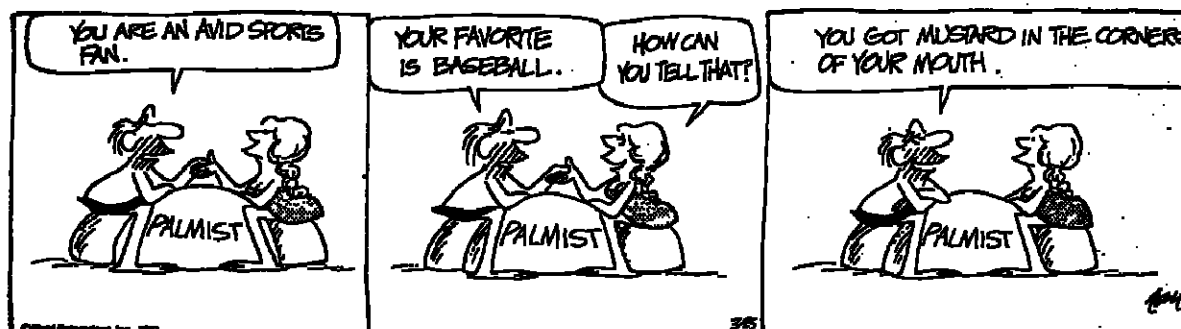
"This is absolutely ridiculous. The men are sitting around 95 percent of the time," said Mr. Croft. "We want the men to be re-deployed, but so far they have shown reluctance, and the electrician's union is actually asking us if we will grant them a foreman to look after the four men."

Liverpool's chief engineer, Ian Cucksey, said "they have been completely idle for eight years." But he said, "naturally, with there being no gas lamps, they do not have a lot to do."

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. L. D. I. E.



B. E. T. L. E.



A. N. D. Y.



W. I. Z. A. R. D.



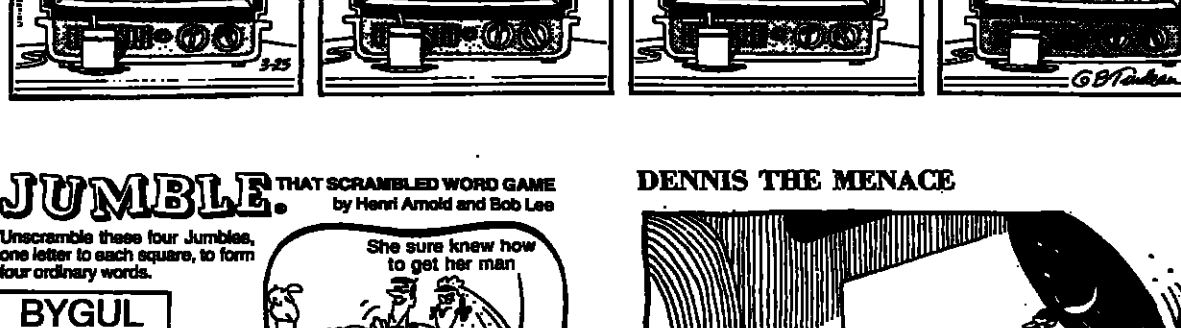
R. E. X.



D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



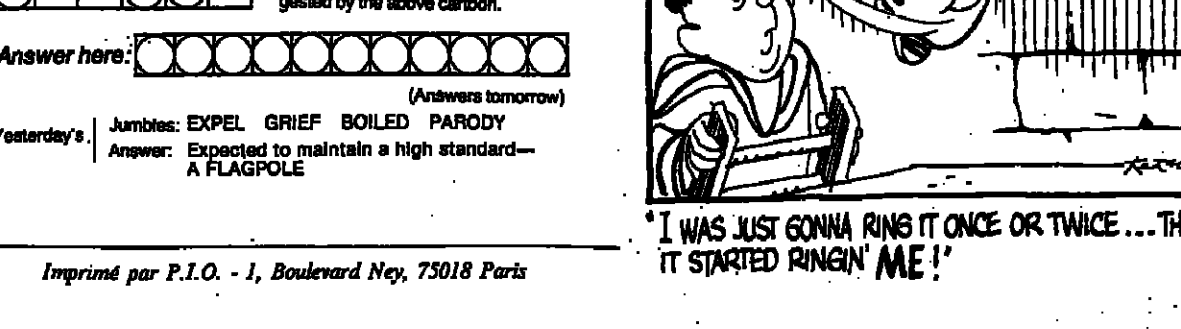
J. U. M. B. L. E.



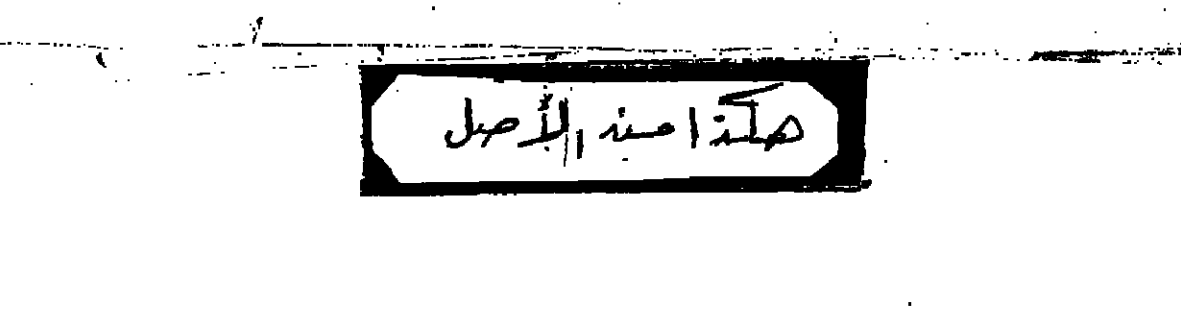
BYGUL



CAINB



PECAUT



GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

CAINB

PECAUT

GAYCEL

JUMBLE

BYGUL

Less Sets Record With 6th Victory

Stenmark Takes Men's Giant Slalom

United Press International
NOS-PIZOL, Switzerland — Hoss of Switzerland set a Tuesday by winning her consecutive World Cup slalom, the final of the season. Daniela Zini was second and Maria of Switzerland finished winning her sixth slalom, surpassed the record of five slalom victories, set in by Frances Ingrid Lafforgue.

Stenmark, who finished 4.1 seconds behind Zini in the overall World Cup slalom, took the penultimate slalom race of the season.

Stenmark, who finished 4.1 seconds behind Zini in the overall World Cup slalom, took the penultimate slalom race of the season.



Erika Hess (left) skis to her sixth consecutive World Cup slalom victory. At right, Greg Stewart of Tulsa jumps to shoot over the airborne body of West Virginia's Greg Jones in NIT action.



Syracuse Beats Purdue in NIT, Will Challenge Tulsa in Final

United Press International
NEW YORK — Dan Schayes, shrugging off an ankle injury that left him ineffective in the first half, scored three points in the final 1:01 Monday night to break a 61-61 tie and lead Syracuse to a 70-63 triumph over Purdue and a berth in the NIT final against Tulsa.

In the opening game of the Madison Square Garden doubleheader, Tulsa rallied from a seven-point deficit in the second half to register an 89-87 semifinal victory over West Virginia.

The Syracuse Orangemen, who won their seventh straight game, held a 52-43 lead with 12:50 remaining before the Boilermakers stormed back to force ties at 55-55, 59-59 and 61-61 when Drake Morris hit a basket with 1:25 remaining.

Lean First Half

Schayes, limited to two points and one rebound in the opening half, then hit a bank shot, and Leo Rautins hit two free throws to put Syracuse ahead, 65-61.

Purdue's Keith Edmonson hit a jumper but Schayes followed with a free throw with 29 seconds left, after Morris missed, Erich Santner and Rautins secured the game with breakaway baskets.

Rautins scored 19 points to lead the Orangemen, who won the Big East tournament after a disappointing 15-17 regular season. Tulsa added 18 points and Tony Bruin chipped in with 16. Schayes — the son of former NBA great Dolph Schayes and Syracuse's leading scorer and rebounder — finished with 9 points.

Mike Searce led the Boilermakers with 18 points but center Russell Cross — the Big Ten Freshman of the Year — scored just four of his 14 points in the second half.

Pressey Excels

In the opener, Tulsa guard Paul Pressey — displaying the form that made him a first-team selection to the All-Missouri Valley Conference squad — scored 11 of his 20 points in the final eight minutes to lift the Golden Hurricane past the Mountaineers.

Pressey suffered through an average first half but the 6-foot-5 junior took command down the stretch and gave Tulsa its first lead of the second half, 80-78, on a three-point play with 4:25 remaining. He hit a jumper to put Tulsa ahead, 82-80, and then deflected a

pass and hit David Brown, who was fouled.

Brown's free throw put the Golden Hurricane ahead, 84-80, and each time the Mountaineers threatened, Pressey made the big play.

His steal with 1:08 remaining and a subsequent pair of foul shots gave Tulsa an 87-83 edge with 40 seconds left, and two free throws by Phil Spradling helped offset

two baskets by West Virginia's Diego McCoy.

McCoy, a sophomore guard averaging six points per game, tallied 19 of his 40 points in the second half for the Mountaineers, who were making their first NIT appearance since 1968. Center Greg Stewart, a New York native, added 19 points for Tulsa, and Mike Anderson scored 17. It was the first meeting between the two teams.

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

The Soccer Scene Making the Case for Inspiration

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration," Thomas Edison, 1847-1931.

It may have been so in Edison's time. Indeed, many a soccer coach believes it so today. Yet, then as now, one suspects that the proportions are wildly disproportionate.

In the context of this week's internationals it is dramatically clear how depleted nations become once players of real inspiration withdraw. It is apparent, also, that the physiotherapist who attends them is alone worth considerably more than one percent.

Down in Rio last Sunday, Brazil qualified for the next World Cup by beating Bolivia, 3-1. The scorers' sheet was an echo of one man's inspired finishing ... Zico, Zico, Zico.

He, built up through childhood on steroids to put strength into a skeletal frame, can offer no cut-punching of sweat. Moreover, 10 men's sheer physical running would not compensate for a split-second of Zico's flair. Hence the physio's pummeling, caressing and tweaking of his limbs, which are becoming brutalized in too many matches.

From Rio to Rotterdam, where the outcome of Holland's vital World Cup match with France on Wednesday could just as critically balance on the fitness of inspired individualism, Johan Cruyff, having returned brilliantly to club

soccer, had hoped to return in similar vein to help the Dutch out of a desperate and barren situation.

Alas, Cruyff is injured. And besides, his mercenary demands to wear his own sponsor's shirt and not the national team sponsor's undermines the value of his presence. Nevertheless, with both Frans Thijssen and Arnold Mulder from Ipswich Town, with Johnny Rep from St. Etienne, and with Rudi Krol from Naples, Holland is searching among its past for the creativity its new, athletic generation cannot provide.

Against that, the French, who ran up nine goals against Cyprus and Ireland, went desperately on playmaker Michel Platini. His bandaged knee gave the clue to St. Etienne's wretched surrender at Ipswich a week ago.

Like Zico, Platini's body is ill-prepared for the painful ravages of modern play. Like Zico, his mastery of the ball is a cut above the rest. And like Zico he will perform if possible with medical assistance.

Like Zico, Platini's body is ill-prepared for the painful ravages of modern play. Like Zico, his mastery of the ball is a cut above the rest. And like Zico he will perform if possible with medical assistance.

Like Zico, Platini's body is ill-prepared for the painful ravages of modern play. Like Zico, his mastery of the ball is a cut above the rest. And like Zico he will perform if possible with medical assistance.

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Floyd Collects \$322,000 With Florida Golf Victory

United Press International
PONTE VEDRA, Fla. — Ray Floyd won the Tournament Players Championship and a record purse of \$322,000 Monday with a one-hole, sudden-death golfing victory over Barry Jaeckel and Curtis Strange.

Floyd, four strokes off the pace at the outset of the final round, forced Jaeckel and Strange into the playoff when they finished with 3-under-par 285s. He won it with a par when both his opponents bogeyed the first playoff hole.

It gave Floyd, 39, the \$72,000 first prize, the richest in this year's schedule, and a \$250,000 bonus for winning both the Tournament Players Championship and last week's Doral Open. Tom Place, a spokesman for the PGA Tour, said that the purse was the biggest ever paid to a single winner on the Tour.

Thinking About Money

"I would be lying if I said the money didn't come to my mind," Floyd said later. "When I birdied 11 and 12, I knew I could win. I don't think I was really considering a threat in this tournament by the media. But I never was far off."

Jaeckel went into the final round with a three-stroke lead over John Mahaffey, Dan Haddorson and Jim Simons. But he squandered the advantage as Floyd and Strange closed.

On the 18th hole, Jaeckel missed a seven-foot birdie putt that would have given him the tournament.

Floyd had birdied the 15th during his final round to move into a tie with Jaeckel and Strange, who birdied the 13th hole at about the same time. Jaeckel had bogeyed the 12th. But Jaeckel chipped in

from off the green on the 13th for a birdie, moving once again in to the lead by a stroke.

When Jaeckel bogeyed the 14th, the three-way deadlock was renewed. All three held their ground the rest of the way, remaining at 3-under-par for the day.

Missed Putts

On the playoff hole, the par-3 15th, Jaeckel and Strange hit their tee shots to the left of the green and then chipped within five feet of the hole. Floyd's tee shot was just off the green and he chipped up to about 18 inches from the hole.

Jaeckel and Strange both missed their putts and then Floyd sank his for a par and it was over.

Jaeckel, whose only PGA Tour victory was the 1978 Tallahassee Open, suffered through the final round with five bogeys. But he also came up with birdies on the 10th and the 13th holes to forestall a total collapse.

Strange, who won the Houston Open in a playoff against Lee Trevino last year, had two birdies and no bogeys in his final round. After the loss to Floyd, Strange, 26 and in his fifth year on the Tour, said: "It seems the older he [Floyd] gets, the better he gets."

Red Smith

How to Profit From a Losing Ball Club

New York Times Service
W YORK — A group in the Twin Cities, Minn., that includes a number of country and western stars has a tentative agreement to acquire 42 percent of the Minnesota Twins from Gabriel Murphy of Irvington.

The deal goes through, the abusers will not have control club because Calvin Griffith, 72, who has owned the team since 1963, will retain 58 percent of the club — his own 26 percent and the 32 percent owned by his son, Thelma Griffith.

Thelma Griffith, 35, should ease any anxiety that might be entertained by the club's owners, who look with some skepticism at the prospect of a takeover by a group of country and western stars.

Why Do It?

He eyes of the baseball conner, living more than a taxi on the ball park is the worst owner not named George Steinbrenner. 3d can commit to being poor or running a sack not named Tampa Bay. In the case of the group he Oldie Opry House, Bowie is indulgent because he is 1 to be a closet-lover of y and western who knows

the players over five years, at \$3 million a year. Because you're in the 70-percent tax bracket, this gives you a savings of \$2.1 million. The interest on your \$27 million loan is \$4 million a year. At 17 percent, you write off \$2.8 million of that. Thus for the first year you record an expense of \$7 million (the \$3 million down payment and the \$4 million in interest) and tax benefits of \$4.9 million. That leaves you \$2.1 million short.

5 Years and Sell

The down payment is charged only once. From the second to the fifth year, you continue to pay \$4 million in interest and continue to take the tax benefits of \$4.9 million. This leaves a profit of \$900,000 a year or \$3.6 million after the fifth year. From this profit you subtract the first year's deficit of \$2.1 million and you walk away with tax savings of \$1.5 million.

Having taken 100 percent depreciation on the players, you put the club up for sale. Thanks to the economy and the compelling charm of tax shelters, the team's value has appreciated by 25 percent in five years. You sell for \$37.5 million, bringing your profit to \$9 million.

These figures do not take account of the salaries you paid yourself as president, your sister as vice president, your son and her son as executive vice presidents over five years. They do not include the cost and upkeep of a limousine, indispensable to your business, or the salary of a chauffeur, also indispensable because you're too nervous about finances to drive.

Red Smith

How to Profit From a Losing Ball Club

New York Times Service
W YORK — A group in the Twin Cities, Minn., that includes a number of country and western stars has a tentative agreement to acquire 42 percent of the Minnesota Twins from Gabriel Murphy of Irvington.

The deal goes through, the abusers will not have control club because Calvin Griffith, 72, who has owned the team since 1963, will retain 58 percent of the club — his own 26 percent and the 32 percent owned by his son, Thelma Griffith.

Thelma Griffith, 35, should ease any anxiety that might be entertained by the club's owners, who look with some skepticism at the prospect of a takeover by a group of country and western stars.

Why Do It?

He eyes of the baseball conner, living more than a taxi on the ball park is the worst owner not named George Steinbrenner. 3d can commit to being poor or running a sack not named Tampa Bay. In the case of the group he Oldie Opry House, Bowie is indulgent because he is 1 to be a closet-lover of y and western who knows

the players over five years, at \$3 million a year. Because you're in the 70-percent tax bracket, this gives you a savings of \$2.1 million. The interest on your \$27 million loan is \$4 million a year. At 17 percent, you write off \$2.8 million of that. Thus for the first year you record an expense of \$7 million (the \$3 million down payment and the \$4 million in interest) and tax benefits of \$4.9 million. That leaves you \$2.1 million short.

5 Years and Sell

The down payment is charged only once. From the second to the fifth year, you continue to pay \$4 million in interest and continue to take the tax benefits of \$4.9 million. This leaves a profit of \$900,000 a year or \$3.6 million after the fifth year. From this profit you subtract the first year's deficit of \$2.1 million and you walk away with tax savings of \$1.5 million.

Having taken 100 percent depreciation on the players, you put the club up for sale. Thanks to the economy and the compelling charm of tax shelters, the team's value has appreciated by 25 percent in five years. You sell for \$37.5 million, bringing your profit to \$9 million.

These figures do not take account of the salaries you paid yourself as president, your sister as vice president, your son and her son as executive vice presidents over five years. They do not include the cost and upkeep of a limousine, indispensable to your business, or the salary of a chauffeur, also indispensable because you're too nervous about finances to drive.

Red Smith

How to Profit From a Losing Ball Club

New York Times Service
W YORK — A group in the Twin Cities, Minn., that includes a number of country and western stars has a tentative agreement to acquire 42 percent of the Minnesota Twins from Gabriel Murphy of Irvington.

The deal goes through, the abusers will not have control club because Calvin Griffith, 72, who has owned the team since 1963, will retain 58 percent of the club — his own 26 percent and the 32 percent owned by his son, Thelma Griffith.

Thelma Griffith, 35, should ease any anxiety that might be entertained by the club's owners, who look with some skepticism at the prospect of a takeover by a group of country and western stars.

Why Do It?

He eyes of the baseball conner, living more than a taxi on the ball park is the worst owner not named George Steinbrenner. 3d can commit to being poor or running a sack not named Tampa Bay. In the case of the group he Oldie Opry House, Bowie is indulgent because he is 1 to be a closet-lover of y and western who knows

the players over five years, at \$3 million a year. Because you're in the 70-percent tax bracket, this gives you a savings of \$2.1 million. The interest on your \$27 million loan is \$4 million a year. At 17 percent, you write off \$2.8 million of that. Thus for the first year you record an expense of \$7 million (the \$3 million down payment and the \$4 million in interest) and tax benefits of \$4.9 million. That leaves you \$2.1 million short.

5 Years and Sell

The down payment is charged only once. From the second to the fifth year, you continue to pay \$4 million in interest and continue to take the tax benefits of \$4.9 million. This leaves a profit of \$900,000 a year or \$3.6 million after the fifth year. From this profit you subtract the first year's deficit of \$2.1 million and you walk away with tax savings of \$1.5 million.

Having taken 100 percent depreciation on the players, you put the club up for sale. Thanks to the economy and the compelling charm of tax shelters, the team's value has appreciated by 25 percent in five years. You sell for \$37.5 million, bringing your profit to \$9 million.

These figures do not take account of the salaries you paid yourself as president, your sister as vice president, your son and her son as executive vice presidents over five years. They do not include the cost and upkeep of a limousine, indispensable to your business, or the salary of a chauffeur, also indispensable because you're too nervous about finances to drive.

Red Smith

New York Times Service
W YORK — A group in the Twin Cities, Minn., that includes a number of country and western stars has a tentative agreement to acquire 42 percent of the Minnesota Twins from Gabriel Murphy of Irvington.

The deal goes through, the abusers will not have control club because Calvin Griffith, 72, who has owned the team since 1963, will retain 58 percent of the club — his own 26 percent and the 32 percent owned by his son, Thelma Griffith.

Thelma Griffith, 35, should ease any anxiety that might

